密勒氏評論報

THE WEEKLY

REVIEW

OF THE FAR EAST

Formerly Millard's Review

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Formerly Millard's Review

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J. B. POWELL, Publisher
C. F. REMER, Contributing Editor
HOLLINGTON K. TONG, Assistant Editor, Peking
DON D. PATTERSON, Acting Editor and Business Manager
MARGARET C. POWELL, Local Editor and Women's Interests
PETER S. JOWE, Representative in Hankow, China
HIN WONG, Representative in South China, Canton.

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THE RECENT ISSUE BY THE Ministry of the Interior of a circular order threatening the dismissal of any governor whose province is found to have been planting poppy indicates the seriousness of the opium situation in China. Quite a number of high commissioners appointed by the President to investigate whether the poppy is cultivated in various provinces are touring the country and sending reports to Peking containing their findings. There their duty ends. From these reports the government has concluded that, with the exception of several provinces, the poppy is found growing almost everywhere in China. This state of affairs is and must be alarming to Peking, particularly in view of the fact that the foreign Legations have intimated their readiness to carry out the investigation work through their own consular agents, who are scattered all over the country and are certainly better informed than these opium commissioners. If the foreign wish is granted, there is no question that a most startling revelation in China will be published greatly to the serious detriment of the opium situation of the Chinese nation. The President has issued enough mandates to warn the local authorities against the cultivation of the poppy and the smoking of opium but no attention appears to have been paid to these orders by the authorities concerned. The Ministry of the Interior has taken over the task of warning the provincial officials, and it knows too well that what it has to say on the matter will simply fall on deaf ears. We give the gist of the order of the Ministry in the present case to show the desperation of the Central authorities in their failure to stop poppy cultivation. "The prohibition of opium smoking has been embodied in a treaty with Great Britain. In view of the repeated protests made by the British Legation against the alleged cultivation of poppy in various provinces, with the exception of Shansi, Kiangsu and a few other provinces, it is necessary for the Central government to adopt strong measures for the suppression of the evil as soon as possible so as to uphold China's national prestige abroad. On account of this, and by the approval of the President and the Prime Minister, the Central government has decided to inflict adequate penalities upon those authorities who permit the cultivation of poppy within their jurisdiction hereafter. The government will remove, if necessary, any civil governor from his post if poppy is found in five districts under his control, and will punish Taoyins and Magistrates if

poppy cultivation is discovered in two towns within their jurisdiction by opium investigators. The government, furthermore, urges the civil and military authorities not to neglect this order because in the event of failure to enforce it, the foreign Powers will be forced to instruct their consuls in the various treaty ports to make their own investigations which will be detrimental to China's sovereign rights. In addition, severe penalities should be inflicted upon any person, or persons who dare smoke, cultivate or sell opium after the promulgation of this order."

IT is a certainty that there is not even a slight likelihood of this order being enforced. The threat of dismissing governors in the event of their failure to carry out the order is empty talk as long as the government's power is confined within the four walls of the Capital city. Peking cannot remove a single governor in China today without the consent of the person concerned or of the military governor backing him. Knowing this, the local authorities, who are greedy and unprincipled, have gone so far as to permit or order the plantation of poppy and inflict punishment upon farmers who disobey their order. The late Tartar General Chiang Kuei-ti, for instance, paid his soldiers at Jehol in opium. He refused to leave his post until the winter crop of poppy was reaped. After having reaped the crop, he negotiated with the government for permission to allow his soldiers to go to Peking with opium free from molestation of the Customs officers. He declined to leave Jehol with his soldiers unless his request were complied with. General Chang Tso-ling, Mukden War Lord, who caused General Chiang's dismissal, insisted upon the latter's immediate evacuation of his post. The government was between the devil and the deep sea, and finally had to allow General Chiang's soldiers to come to Peking and its vicinity with the drug. The consequence was as udden drop in the value of opium. The market in North China was full of Jehol opium, and the supply exceeded the demand. This explains the recent cheapness of the drug. This is only one instance of the impossibility of terminating the evil as long as the Central government does not have the power to rule over the country undisputed.

IT is a most deplorable fact that the number of persons smoking opium is on the increase. High officials and rich merchants are taking to the habit anew. A nominal attempt is being made by the authorities to prohibit poor people from the enjoyment of this "luxury." It is true that they do receive severe penalities, but the rich and the influential are exempt from police inconvenience. If one travels on the Peking-Mukden and the Peking-Hankow railways, one may occasionally see militarists smoking opium in their coupes, guarded by soldiers, and no one can do anything against them. Very few high officials and officers do not smoke opium, and on the other hand the number of poor people using it is gradually decreasing on account of the high cost of the drug. Notwithstanding the imperalistic ambitions of the late President Yuan Shih-kai, it must be said in fairness to him, he almost succeeded in uprooting the evil. Even the British consular officers admired the manner in which poppy plantation in China was suddenly stopped. Unfortunately before the final extermination of the vice he died, and there has ever since been a recrudescence of it. The problem requires the combined efforts of the people for solution, It truly constitutes a new danger to the nation. Efforts are being made in foreign countries to prevent the exportation of opium from those countries to China, but it is much more important to stop the plantation of poppy in China. If drastic measures are not taken to put a stop to the evil, the situation in 1906 may return when "a conservative estimate of the annual production of opium," according to Mr A. E. Blanco, professor of the Customs College in Peking, in an article describing conditions then, "is 584,80 piculs; this we may value at Tls. 220,000,000. To this must be added for imported opium, Tls. 30,000,000, taking the value of the importation for 1905; this gives it a total expenditure in cash on the part of the Chinese for opium, of Tls. 250,000,000. The land now given over to the production of opium, were it planted with wheat, or other useful crops, would yield an annual return of, let us say, at least Tls. 150,000,000. This sum added to the loss of Tls. 250,000,000 mentioned above, means that the cultivation of opium costs the nation Tls. 400,000,000 a year. To estimate the loss to the country in the earning capacity of the victims of the opium habit is more difficult. Our investigations have convinced us that there are 25 million men in China addicted to the use of opium. This number, unfortunately, includes many from the more highly productive capacity, but if we presume their earning capacity, were they not addicted to the habit of opium, to be one-fifth of a tael per day, and that this is reduced one-quarter by their use of opium, we have a daily loss to the nation of Tls. 1,250,000 or an annual loss of Tls. 456,250,000. If there are added to this the items which I have mentioned above, we have a total annual loss to China of Tls. 856,250,000." Is China ready to undergo such undescribe suffering once more, which is sure to come if the growing evil is not curbed and eventually stopped? Mr. Blanco's figures are worth thinking about and the problem is too big for the torn-asunder government to tackle. A national campaign against opium smoking by the people will be more productive of results than government mandates or orders.

FIFTY YEARS AGO THE happiest of commercial relations existed between England and China. At that time China was the great tea producing nation and England was the great tea drinking nation of the world. The races of the tea clippers from Foochow to London, so well described by Lubbock, gave a touch of romance to the trade. The British taste for tea could be counted on as certainly as could the Chinese supply. The trade was profitable and many a neat fortune was built upon it. The China tea trade was to see less happy days. The year 1889 marks the first heavy blow. In that year for the first time Great Britain failed to take first place as a buyer of Chinese tea. The Russians soon came to take the place of the English, Hankow came to take the place of Foochow and Shanghai as ports for the trade and the China tea trade entered upon a successful period that asted down to the time of the European War and the Bolshevik revolution. A recent move on the part of the British government seems destined to bring complete extinction to the tea trade between China and Great Britain. In May, 1919, a differential duty against tea grown outside of the British Empire was brought into effect. This duty lays a change of two pence per pound on Chinese tea brought into Great Britain. The effect has been to bring the tea trade into its present unhappy state. To quote the *North China Daily News*: "When there was no differential duty the amount of China tea consumed in Great Britain was between ten and fifteen million pounds, rising in one year to nearly nineteen millions, while in the year from 1920-21, when the duty was in force, the

total was barely five millions." This market for cheap Chinese tea seems now to be cut off. The Russian market has never been revived since the revolution of 1917. No other great market for Chinese tea has been developed and the Chinese tea merchant and producer must, if he considers these things, see a pretty gloomy future. It is easy enough to write advice to the Chinese tea trade by the column. There are many things that need to be done. The world still looks upon China as the tea country of the East and this attitude could be turned to account by a skillful campaign of advertising. But the fact that stands out at the present time is the British preferential duty. Why should this blow fall upon the Chinese tea industry when on account of the condition of Russia China is in the worst possible condition to bear it. If we could reach the officials of the British Treasury we would put in a humble plea, in the interests of the Chinese, to postpone the enforcement of Imperial Preference until the people of Russia begin to buy Chinese tea again. This would mean but little loss to the British Treasury, it would hardly count as a loss to the great tea producers of India and Ceylon, and it would be a demonstration of a good old principle of sportsman ship. Why hit the China tea trade when it's down?

THE HONGKONG SHIPPING STRIKE has been settled and the seamen resumed their labor on Tuesday of this week. The dissenting sympathizers have for the most part returned to their occupations and the affairs of the Crown Colony are getting "back to normalcy." The underlying significance of the settlement is an expression of the growing power of labor in China as was pointed out in these columns last week. The terms gave the strikers five of their points of contention outright and compromised on the remaining four. To use sporting terms the game ended with a score of 7 to 2 in favor of the strikers and in their victory the dissenters will find sufficient enthusiasm for further moves when the occasion again presents itself. There was unity of action, and the calling out of various sections of the Chinese workers in Hongkong illustrated that a bond of union and sympathy was already in existence. Without so naming it, or with perhaps no consciousness that such an organization was called into play, the strike grew to the proportions of a Chinese Federation of Labor. Group action was successful in bringing the owners and corporations involved to see the necessity of a settlement. It was a repetition of the public utilities strike of Hongkong, which occurred more than a year ago, with the same resultant victory for the laborers. The wage increases have been granted, the necessity of the labor has been proven, and such other matters as were considered vital issues by the dissenters have been settled to their satisfaction.

THIS will come as a distinct blow to those individuals who have come to consider the labor movement in China as a future development, and should convince them that the present crisis is a warning against procrastination. It would seem that the employers of Hongkong were convinced that by resisting they could break the back of the strike and bring the strikers to brook, even though the facts of the previous public utilities tie-up pointed to a different conclusion. Again they have been shown the error in their ways and they should acknowledge the immediate necessity of solving the problem of labor, using the knowledge of the past in England and America as a basis. There seems to be that inherent in the Chinese pyschology which makes it impossible to prevent such action as has characterized the Hongkong strike when group effort is undertaken. Passive resistance, without the aid of force and violence so often called into play in the West, and spreading sympathy are the weapons. The individual may be handled but when the individual finds himself in league or cooperation with other individuals he becomes the embodiment of "in union there is strength." The next ten or twenty years in the development of China will tell the tale of the labor movement. Whether or not this movement is to be in accordance with the growth of labor in the West, or whether it is going to present a more intelligent aspect depends upon the foreign and the Chinese industrial operators and corporation owners. A stiff-necked attitude, and an attitude that ignores present conditions will result in the same aggravation that sweeps the United States and Great Britain.

THERE is need of a thorough investigation of the problem of labor in China by men familiar with labor conditions in the West. There is need of the publication of the findings of this investigation, with their recommendations. There is need of serious thought and study on the conditions outlined and after this, action. No real reason seems to present itself why the industrial operators and corporations of China cannot solve their labor problems before the laborers themselves attempt to unravel them by stopping production and by ceasing to work. The strike method is an expensive process both to the corporation and to the striker, the one losing on account of the idleness of the plant and the second on account of a lack of income. It should be possible to avert this idleness and this lack of income by progressive moves on the part of the employer that would anticipate the demands of the employe. Although it is not possible to name the corporation in question, the practicability of such a course is being proven in the manufacturing district of the city of Shanghai at the present time. This corporation has been able to obtain a maximum production that compares favorably with similar industries in Western countries and a general satisfaction with conditions upon the part of the laborers employed. Group action on the part of the employers to such an end could undoubtedly produce similar results. The complaint may arise that some of the methods being advocated by those studying labor conditions from an outside viewpoint are impractical and no doubt some of the theories advanced are, but these can easily be pigeonholed until the opportune time comes to use them. There may be the difficulty that group action will not be successful in including all industrial operators, but what if it isn't? For the time being the employers who are putting into effect progressive measures may be at a small disadvantage but in the future they will be pursuing business as usual when the more conservative plants have ceased production on account of labor troubles. The whole labor problem is not a matter of today, or tomorrow, but of the future. Today's dividends may be pleasing and sufficient but the future deficits and lack of production may eat up today's profits. The labor problem is assuming a serious aspect and the sooner it is gone into reasonably the easier will be the solution.

MARSHAL JOFFRE, one of the most picturesque figures of the late World War whose stand at Verdun caused a remaking of the history of Europe in the name of modern civilization, has come to China after having visited Japan and other lands of the Extreme East. Through

his tour he has been the guest of honor of the various Oriental nations and, incidentally has suffered the rigors of Oriental entertainment and hospitality. His popularity is spreading in the Far East as it did in the United States and the principles for which he stood during the war, and still stands, are attracting much favorable comment from the Chinese press. Shanghai has during this week-end exerted itself for the benefit of the famous personage and the French Concession has been a riot of color and light out of the affection of his countrymen for "Papa" Joffre. His visit, however, has more significance than that of being a mere tour to return the visits of various representatives of Japan and China to France. This may have been the primary motive but underlying this is undoubtedly the desire of the Marshal himself and the government he represents to see something of the conditions in the Far East at first hand; a desire to meet and know those personages who are at the helm of the various countries, to know more intimately their people and to "size up" the situation on the ground.

RAPIDLY succeeding events continue to indicate an increasing desire upon the part of the Western nations and individuals to know the Far East, socially, politically and governmentally. Business men, diplomats, journalists, and public personages are taking the opportunity to discover for themselves China, Japan, and the remainder of the Orient, to supplement their reading knowledge with intimate contact. Nations in Europe and on the North American continent are drawing closer to themselves those men who have served them in this section of the world and Far Eastern advisers are assuming a role of no small importance. The Orient first flashed into world importance in the years of the Russo-Japanese war to subside again into the realm of the far-distant and the mysterious. The end of the European War and the following conference at Versaillies brought the Extreme East into bold relief in public print. This bold relief was further heightened by the action of the United States Senate on Shantung and the Washington Conference which has just passed. There is the question now in the minds of the Western reading public of what is going on out here on the other side of the Pacific. There is a demand for further commercial knowledge and further political understanding. The issue has passed the phase of diplomatic study and has gotton down to the average citizen. He has been told that there is a possibility of a future war here and he wants to know the circumstances which might precipitate such a conflagration. He has been told that the nation of China constitutes one of the world's virgin fields for foreign trade and he desires to know the likes and dislikes of the people, the conditions existing and the resources that now lay dormant.

IT is well that such knowledge should be sought in the cause of mutual understanding and future world peace. To know is to avoid many of the pitfalls that might otherwise be dangerous. The visits of the Prince of Wales, Marshal Joffre, Lord Northcliffe and other such personages means much to the East. The Prince is the future king of Great Britain and to rule wisely and well, even under constitutional limitations, an intimate background of affairs Far Eastern presages well for the future. Marshal Joffre and Lord Northcliffe are men of undisputed standing in the eyes of Europeans and Americans and their interpretations mean much to a solution of those problems that might endanger the world political structure. Both are widely traveled and have an insight into the ways of thinking of many peoples. Both are observing and outspoken. World peace unquestionably rests upon a basis of mutual understanding and from mutual understanding mutual agreement. (Mutual understanding must be taken here in its most enlightened meaning and not in the interpretation of secret diplomacy.) To further a more intimate contact between the leaders of nations is a most laudatory move and it is to be hoped that more of the prominent men of the countries of the West will come to the East to observe and to aid by their observations.

Marshal Joffre in China

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG

AT this particular moment Marshal Joffre is receiving the lion's share of the public attention in North China. The political dispute between Mukden and Loyang is made to wait. Marshal Chang Tso-ling is credited with having declared his intention to keep peace as long as the distinguished French war hero is on Chinese soil. One reason for no further developments in the confused political situation is said to be the presence of Marshal Joffre amidst Chinese warring chieftians.

This is one way of viewing the visit of the world war hero, but there is still another way of looking at it, which is more amusing and laugh-provoking. The Governor-General of Indo-China visited Peking in 1917, and following his departure there was the Chang Hsun monarchical restoration in the summer. M. Painleve, former French Prime Minister, came to Peking in 1920. Even before his departure, the Anfu fight took place. From these two incidents it is concluded in certain quarters that the visit of Marshal Joffre is a decisive indication of the sure fight between Mukden and Loyang. No Frenchman of high rank can come to China without bringing with him some war germ. This sweeping statement is made by some. Such is a speciman of idle gossip about the great French general's stay in China among the ignorant and superstitious, who as a rule take little or no interest in tourists. Marshal Joffre, however, is a state guest of China.

Here are a few samples of what educated Chinese are talking about and thinking of Marshal Joffre. Of him the *Shing Pao* of Shanghai writes thus: "Marshal Joffre, a noted general in the European War, is visiting in Peking at a time when the two military factions of this country are engaged in a quarrel for predominancy. His visit affords a strong contrast between the patriotic and the unpatriotic. Marshal Joffre fought wholeheartedly for France where he was born and brought up. His victory over his enemy brought peace and glory to his home land. Now should actual war take place between Chihli and Fengtien soldiers, what advantage would the country reap? The victory of either side will merely result in the increased internal confusion and disorder. The visit of this worldwide known soldier gives an opportunity for Chinese military men to find out what they should do. Before the European War, Marshal Joffre did not hold any high position; during the war he won many battles; and after the War, he did not aspire for power. He is a model military man. And we are welcoming him not because he is a great general in the European War, but because in him we find a model for Chinese militarists."

Along similar lines the *Star of Peking* commented upon the visit of Marshal Joffre. It said: "It is a great pleasure to see this international hero in China. He deserves the unqualified welcome from every patriotic Chinese. The heroism of Marshal Joffre in his efforts to save the Capital of France from being taken by Germany offset the offensive operation of the German troops and made possible the subsequent victory for the Allies. The Marshal is a man of honesty and strong determination, unlike those old, treacherous, merciless, narrow-minded and short sighted militarists who are flourishing in China. We do not care for militarists because we are tired of them. Marshal Joffre, however, is a model military man, and from him we learn a lesson in patriotism, honesty and determination. Therefore we take off our hats to him. While welcoming Marshal Joffre, we cannot but contemplate upon the deplorable state of affairs in our own country for which the military men have been mainly responsible. We hope that the visit of the great French soldier has brought a right kind of spirit to our military men. In the person of Marshal Joffre they may find a true representative of their profession."

The *Social Welfare* of Peking, a well-known Chinese daily, in the course of an eulogistic editorial, took a new line of thought and said: "Hero-worshipping is a natural expression of the human feeling, but it impedes the growth of democratic ideals. We do not wish to be moved by the glory of a hero, or we would be led astray in our life pathway. Since the talent and ability of human beings can never be of equal standards, it is impossible to ignore the existence of what is called the hero. Marshal Joffre, a hero from a sister republic, who led his soldiers against the German government in order to stop their aggression, and who finally emerged as a victor, is now visiting a country that has long been trodden down by another nation, aggressive and militaristic. Naturally the Chinese people should indulge in much thinking when this noted soldier is with them, and naturally their thought is centered upon the need of a similar hero, should the occasion arise, to render services to China similar to those rendered by Marshal Joffre to France during the European War when France was on the point of being defeated by the Germans. Some have expressed their wish that the Iron Cross, which had been taken away from the breast of von Hindenburg, should be bestowed upon Marshal Joffre. It is, however, questionable whether Marshal Joffre would accept such a gift. For the victor of Marne fought only under the banner of righteousness and it was his determination to do away with the mightest that led him to triumph. An iron cross is no honor to the hero thus made."

The *Social Welfare* of Tientsin had this much to say on the same subject: "We do not believe in the idea of hero-worship for China. In France it was essential. Before the European War, France had always to take precautionary measures against the possible encroachment of aggressive Germany. At any moment the existence of that nation might be endangered, and only by the heroic deeds of its own people could it be saved from being conquered. China does not anticipate to have such an aggressive enemy and the Chinese do not believe in a victory won at the heavy expenses of the defeated. Military forces are maintained for self defence only. And self defence is the heavenly duty of the individuals of a united race. We don't want heros. Most of the people, in hero-worshioping, usually forget the fact that it is through the sacrifice of thousands of lives that one man is made famous. We do not want either internal or external war, because we cannot afford to sacrifice thousands of lives in order to make one hero. Although Marshal Joffre is a French hero and is entitled to an important place in the history of the world, we welcome him less as a well-known warrior, but more as a simple and honest man with great achievements."

Marshal Joffre
The Hero of the Marne

Being a State guest, Marshal Joffre is fully occupied with receptions given in his honor by the President, the Prime Minister, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Minister of War, General Chang Tso-ling and Civil Governor Tsao Jui. He has no time for entertainment by the Chinese people, though they are eager to show him their courtesy and hospitality, as indicated in the editorial comments. The people are somewhat disappointed in not being given an opportunity to participate in the extension of a cordial welcome to the famous Marshal. They have to content themselves with flying their national flags in front of their doors along the streets through which he passes in honor of the occasion.

Marshal Joffre's visit to China is in the nature of returning the courtesy of Chu Chi-chien, former

Minister of the Interior, who was sent last year by the government to France to receive for President Hsu Shih chang the doctorate degree conferred by the Paris University. As such, the government has left nothing undone in its preparations for his reception. As early as the first part of February, it got everything ready to receive him. A special car was newly painted. Arrangements were made with the Hotel de Peking for catering, on the train between Mukden and Peking and between Peking and Shanghai. Special officers, who speak French fluently, were selected to welcome Marshal Joffre at Mukden. Smart waiters were picked from among the best. The uniforms of the train boys were brand new. In the dining car there was not a single article which was not of the best French make.

Knowing that Marshal Joffre loves things French, the Ministry of Communications, which was in charge of the special train, saw to it that the wine, canned goods and foods were all from France. The Chinese officials could not have done anything more than they have for the distinguished guest.

Empty-treasured as it is, the government has appropriated nearly six figures for the entertainment expenses. The practice in the old regime was to spend twice as much as the country from which the state guest came had spend for the entertainment of the Chinese envoy. It continues in the republican regime. Warm-hearted hospitality is the unchanged national characteristic of China, being born in every true Chinese and being an inalienable inheritance. The people in the Capital are once more treated to the sight of departed splendor with which either the state guest form a neighboring country or a tribute-bearing chief from Tibet or Mongolia were entertained in the Ching time. What is done for Marshal Joffre as a state guest from a friendly country is what he richly deserves, he being an international hero transcending boundary limits.

One of Marshal Joffre's characteristics is most impressive. Unlike other great soldiers of modern time, he is very simple. Simple in speech; he is a man of a few words. Simple in manner; he does not pose as a historical figure. Approachable and grave, he is by no means non-communicative. Though 71 years old he is far from being borne down by the weight of the age. He refused to leave the table at a tiffin given by Civil Governor Tsao Jui today at Tientsin until the last act of the theatrical performance was over.

The great French soldier has a good word to say about the Chinese train service. He said in the course of a conversation that China had the best train service so far as his traveling experience goes. One of his military attaches had his hat belown off by the wind between Mukden and Tientsin while the train was in full motion, and the hat was recovered in half an hour time through the efforts of K. S. Tsang, Assistant Traffic Manager of the Peking-Mukden line. The hat of his chief staff officer was blown off similarly between Peking and Tientsin, and in the same speedy manner, it was recovered. This amazed the great French soldier and deeply impressed him.

Marshal Joffre has gone over half of the following program arranged by the Chinese government and the French officials. It is no easy task to be tiffined, dined and wined, and to talk on all sorts of topics almost every day since his arrival at the Capital on February 25. If this is the price a hero has to pay, few care to be heroes. His program in Peking was:

Sunday February 28.—Marshal Joffre will visit the Ministry of the Navy, the Foreign Office, the Chief of the General Staff, the Cabinet and President's office. At twelve he will lunch with the President. At five he will attend a reception given by the China-France Association, at which Chu Chih Chen will preside. At seven there will be a dinner in his honor at the Foreign Office.

Monday.—Visit to the Yi Ho Yen. At nine o'clock ball at the Foreign Office.

Tuesday—Visit to Hsiyuan, to inspect the troops stationed there. At twelve a luncheon by the Minister of the Navy; at four tea and a theatre party at the President's palace. At eigh dinner given by the Minister of War. t

Thurday—Visit to the Temple of Heaven, the Observatory, and a banquet given by the French Minister.

Friday—A Memorial will be erected to the memory of the French soldiers who died in France.

Saturday—Visit to Tientsin, when the Marshal will review the French troops, attend a lunch given by the Governor, visit the arsenal.

Monday—Visit to the Forbidden City and the Temple of Confucius.

Tuesday—Entertainment by the French Legation.

On Wednesday Marshal Joffre will leave for Nanking While he is in Peking he will stay at the Peking Hotel

Peking, March 4, 1922.

Japan's Army Problem

BY JOHN A. COOK

Tokio, February 15.—At a committee today in connection with the restriction of land-forces, replying to interpellations made by Messrs. Inugai, President of the Kokuminto Party and Chuji Shimooka, leader of the Kenseikai Party, Lieutenant General Yamanashi, Minister of War, made the following statement:

"Though a reduction of the term of military service is also desired by the authorities concerned, it must be understood that during only one year's service sufficient military education and training cannot be given to soldiers. The authorities, therefore, are now endeavoring to reduce military expenses as much as possible but within such limits that the foundations of national defense may not be weakened."—*Eastern News Agency.*

THE fears and apprehensions expressed by the Japanese Minister of War, Lieutenant General Yamanashi, in the committee meeting above described in connection with the restriction of land forces, discloses a real weakness in Japan's much vaunted military bulwark. The whole question regarding the reduction of the term of military service on the part of the Japanese army pivots on the actual danger of its not being able to acquire discipline, efficiency and other qualities constituting a military education within so short a space of time as one year's service. This is not surprising although, it must be admitted, it represents one of the gravest admissions ever made public by a war lord since the termination of the Great War. Whatever the Japanese Military Party may have in reserve for the future, it is certainly not a very laudatory action to espouse its plea for refusing to reduce the term of military service at the expense of the country's state of enlightenment and an evident underrating of its capabilities to master the art of becoming a soldier within the space of one year. It points to a national weakness, the real significance of which the Japanese Military Party alone appears to fully comprehend, for, Lieutenant General Yamanashi, the Japanese Minister of War, in his statement to the committee, asserted that though a reduction of the term of military service is also desired by the military authorities, sufficient military education and training cannot be given to the soldiers within the period of twelve months.

It will be remembered that when the War Department of the British government reduced the army term of long service, that of twenty-one years, all the fireside military experts declared the country was in danger and the army only a name. However, the short service, the militia and the volunteers soon

proved the fallacy of their fears. There is still a stronger factor in the recent history of affairs military that proves the fallacy even greater. Everyone remembers how new drafts were feverishly formed in both Europe and America and were given a short military training, which, in the opinion of military experts, fitted them for active service and how these said military quota's after six month's instruction, were sent immediately to the field of battle, where they displayed a degree of efficiency and courage compatible with, and in many cases excelling their military knowledge. In view of this, it will be interesting to learn the underlying reasons that have led Japan's Minister of War to deliver the following statement: —"The authorities (Japanese Military Party) therefore, are now endeavoring to reduce military expenses as much as possible, but within such limits that the foundation of national defence may not be weakened."

Here is an admission of an actual state of military weakness existing in the Japanese army. Here we have an admission that the colossal sums of money which have been literally squandered by the Japanese Military Party solely for the glorification of a militaristic distinction, which might well be termed a shadow, have failed in their mission. We now clearly see that military expenditure is not the magic wand and has not produced that degree of martial excellence and spirit that it has been supposed or claimed to foster. After all, it appears there is something more than ordinary "expenditure" or even the military service term that causes an army to fight to the bitter end or throw down its arms as was the case on the Russian front in 1919. Evidently the Japanese Military Party apprehends that its army lacks that very something and fears to let loose the reins this might lead eventually to a national collapse.

The question is: what does that something constitute? It would appear that Japan's policy of being forced at present, as also in the recent past, to expend enormous sums of money on the maintenance of an army for the one and only reason that it is supposed to be the finest army existing in the world strikes one as being rather a high priced and useless sacrifice for such a worldly illusion. That the Japanese Military Party should cajole the people of Japan into believing that their army is superior to all others is bad enough. Yet, judging from Lieutenant General Yamanashi's estimation of his own people, there appears to be little or no harm done and the Japanese people will continue to allow their government to overburden them with taxes for the maintenance of the army, fleet, gendarmie, and similar shows and pageants. On the other hand, however, it is nothing short of deplorable that enlightened and civilized countries should also endorse the Japanese exalted opinion of their army, especially when they know it is not so. On their part it is either a case of indiscriminate ignorance, unpardonable among people favoring disarmament or it is simply a diplomatic move necessary under the existing circumstances of the world politic at the present moment and calculated to serve as a Damocles' sword to hang over the head of Fate.

Some of the salient features of the Japanese Army during the past few years of its activities in Siberia are worthy of mention as they tend strongly to prove that the Japanese land force of to-day, as compared with that of 1904-5, shows certain vital discrepancies which have their explanation only in the fact that an army, like everything else in this world, is subject to evolution and what was considered to be the perfect thing some twenty years ago is to-day discarded as out of date. In the first place, it is well-known that during the past seven years there has been no war in the Far East despite the supposed alarms and veiled diplomatic artifices that strove to make the world believe to the contrary. All the real fighting was done in Europe. It follows, therefore, that by incendiarism in quite a number of Russian villages, the brutal massacres of Russian peasants, the Nikolaevsk-on-Amur tragedy, the persistant determination to make a real enemy out of the poor, but honest Russian peasants by simply branding them as Bolsheviki and, at the same time, providing the very stimuli for creating Bolshevism in their midst, the Japanese Army during its continuous four years of military operation on the continent of Siberia saw after all that, in reality it was not war.

These and countless other atrocities had to be artifically created by the higher Japanese command in order to appease and pander that savage inborn spirit of the Japanese soldier, which demonstrated itself so forcibly in the Russo-Japanese war of 1904-5 and won the admiration of all the foreign military experts who followed that campaign, for the Japanese soldier cannot understand military activities without bloodshed and the other atrocities of war.

Japan committed a vital mistake in her estimation of the Russian people this time. Her error lay in the fact that she did not believe in the spiritual power of the Slav as a race. She blindly thought she would have to deal with the same class of Russian military material that she fought in 1905, when non-talented, drunken and immoral officers were in command of the unconscious, blind, raw masses of the Russian people, whom they led to their death for the sake of interests absolutely foreign to both them and all Russia. Having continued to remain under the influence of impressions obtained from their successes on the battle fields of Manchuria and having abstracted nothing from their observations in the life of the Russian army during the Great War, the Japanese Military Party underestimated the power of the Russian people, treated the Russian national movement as a riot and consequently backed the Russian bureaucratic generals, speculators and grafters. The material forming the backbone of the Russian army since its reconstruction in 1918 is the same as that which composed the armies that fought in Manchuria in 1904-5 the only difference being that the spirit of the army received new birth in the hearts of every soldier because of the existence of an object to fight for. It was this spirit of the Slav that broke Kolchak, Dennikin, Wrangel, Udenitch and others and the fact that the Siberian peasant to-day is defending with the gun what he in 1905 would willing have presented to anyone as a gift is proof that the Russian army is not only conscious of having a cause to fight for, but is willing to suffer and die for it.

The Russo-Japanese war of 1904-5 was the first real serious war or trial which Japan had experienced. She won a victory, which, on estimating the Japanese army as a fighting machine, cannot be attributed in whole to the services of her armed force. There were so many causes that brought about the failure of the Russian, such as the unpopularity of the war, the revolutionary frame of mind of the masses, disorders in Russia proper, the rotteness of the Russian commanders, acting on foreign territory, the distance of the seat of the war from the heart of Russia, the single railroad line, and similar conditions. Then again the militnry victory of the Japanese army over the Chinese and Koreans cannot be considered as such on account of the unorganized conditions of

make bold to say that China and India will ultimately provide for the civilization of humanity.

We realize that with us during the many thousand years of our history, political organization has received but very scanty attention, and people have been led to make the criticism that we, as a race, are incapable of such organization. In seems to me that this is but a superficial observation. A more plausible explanation would be that we are never in the habit of distinguishing the state from the society. Meng-tse has well said: "The foundation of the universal community is in the state, that of the state in the family, that of the family in the person. The universal community is only the limit of an ever-widening circle, whose center dwells right in the heart of the individual." It is thus said: "From the emperor down to the meanest man, the supreme duty lies in the cultivation of his soul." It is manifest that, in their fundamental constitution, the individual and the universal community do not differ in the least. The difference is only one of quantity, of size.

It is customary with the Chinese to regard the country and the state as differing in their natural condtion as well as in their appearance. Ku Ting-ling, one of the most cultivated of men in the Ming Dynasty, used to say: "There is difference between the perishing of a state and that of a country. When a country perishes, there is a mere change of name; but when a state perishes, it means the perishing of civilization itself, the perishing of those ethical ideals which bind men together into a well-organized and civilization. It is unjust to censure it merely because it is accountable for some of the dark spots in our history.

It is incumbent upon us, as beneficiaries of that valuable heritage, to do at least two things. First, we should take great pains to explore the thoughts of our forefathers, and with a genuine scientific spirit, rearrange and enrich them, in order that we may give them a satisfactory presentation, and account for the structure and constitution of our society. It is necessary to systematize them and to make them familiar to the world, if only for the purpose of further commentaries and the elucidation of their essential aspects. And secondly, having done this, it is necessary that we emphasize especially those qualities which have given our Eastern civilization its peculiar worth and dignity, and then so assimilate the distinctive qualities of Western civilization which, after a rigid selection, are found to be essential to our development, that we may construct a true world-state and establish a world-outlook and a world-literature for which, in Europe, such men as Goethe expressed hopes back in the eighteenth century.—*Translated by the Living Age from the Eastern Miscellany, Shanghai.*

How to Write on China

BY PATRICK JOHN MORAN

20-054

This is the day of the "how to." For a few spare moments, more dollars, and a wee bit of concentration—if the slogan of "truth in advertising" can be taken literally—one can learn to be anything from a ragtime virtuoso to a successful corporation head by a judicious reading of a few books written by men whose names more often than not fail to appear in any of the "who's whos," or social catalogs of their respective homelands. But the "how to" in writing on China has been simplified by the lapse of time and by the continuous exercise of the process. It is really simplicity itself and can be absorbed in one sitting, or in the duration of one after dinner cigar.

The lesson must start with a warning. Do not spend too much time in the country proper as it cramps one's style and makes one's conclusions too academic and too realistic to really appeal to the reading public. Three month's at the most should be made the maximum time limit. Of course, books that have gained some recognition have been written after years of residence and study but these appeal only to the more scholarly type and are not conducive to popularity and recognition outside of the more erudite circles. To really appeal to the masses this method must be discarded.

Next decide whether or not you are to be a pro, and anti, or a "happy blending" of them both, whether you perfer to view the whole affair from a broader plain and be guided only by those well accepted principles of world diplomacy. (It being presumed, of course, that you will write on a political topic, with such economic and social phases thrown in as may seem necessary at the moment of composition. Make up your mind—although this is not compulsory in the slightest—whether you favor the former monarchistic government, a federation of self-governing provinces, the republic as it now exists, a separation of the North and South, a soviet, or what not. If you favor none of these do not hesitate to say so. So much for that.

Now comes the matter of the collection of material. If you will ask a few of the older residents as to the books on China they prefer, the first step in obtaining your material is solved. The first step is always, in this case, the most important. Next subscribe to a few of the more widely known periodicals published in China and Japan and use your scissors freely. Get copies of the various treaties, particularly the Twenty-one Demands, and the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. These make excellent appendicies to any work of the type you are to undertake. If you wish to go into commercial matters get a few consular reports, and the customs returns. As to social studies, during your three month's stay you will be able to obtain sufficient first hand information as to the inhabitants of the country, official, commercial and social, to suffice.

Your introductory chapter must contain somewhere near the beginning the fact that China is one of the world's oldest nations, possessed of an immense area, (refer to the *China Year Book* for actual figures), having a population of more than 400,000,000. Various comparisons with other countries and continents assist in arousing the reader's interest. Since it takes some time to find out the machinations of the dynasties preceding the Ming, pass lightly over the earlier history of the nation with the explanation that this does not affect in particular present day China—the subject with which you are to deal. Then draw upon your imagination as to the future of the nation and take up in Chapter two your discourse, from the establishment of the Republic.

It is much more impressive and enjoyable for the reader if you will make frequent use of the perpendicular pronoun. This gives the reader an assurance of your intimate knowledge of the subject you are writing upon and firmly establishes your position as an expert. Confidence is extremely necessary for you to accomplish your aim.

The actual body of the book will now write itself. You have no doubt marked passages and clipped paragraphs and articles which have appealed to you and concur in your conclusions. The assembling of these under chapter heads now begins. Finishing this it is necessary to link them together, say after this fashion; "Upon this most urgent and pressing question, the solution of which will mean either world peace or universal disaster, James Timothy Spiggle, writing in the *Light of Asia*, expresses this viewpoint.—Viewpoint—Mr. Spiggle, being a recognized export on affairs Chinese and Far Eastern, is well worth quoting and while my own experience and research does not bear out all of his statements, yet I agree with them in the main. There are other points, that may be summed up as follows, which give an increasing amount of light on this subject: Quotation. (Here give credit under (1) say to *Asian Ambitions*, by George H. Jones, Scribners, 1898.) From this the reader will be able to gather the danger point to civilization, its progress or recession, constituted by this most aggravating menace. I remember well that in talking with my eminent friend, the Honorable Simon Singer, who for years was identified with government work in the Far East, I asked him this leading question: Question. To this Mr. Singer replied "Yes," thereby fully substantiating what I had been advocating for a number of years."

It will be well to quote a number of your own articles on various subjects contributed to contemporary newspapers and periodicals, as these strengthen your case. You can write such contributions with the aid of the authorities mentioned without giving them credit and get away with it. Introduce these after this manner: "The crisis having been reached on July 4, 1916, at that time I wrote the following in an article, *Aping Asia*, contributed to the *Contemporary Contemp:* Question. To this I would add that time has changed the situation referred to but little."

Do not be afraid to quote as in this lies your greatest strength. Your case is proven if you are able to convince your readers that your own conclusions are being shared by other eminent writers on the subject. Inject a few Chinese personalities into the discourse say like this: "Among my more intimate friends I take pleasure in including Dang Shi, a Chinese scholar of great repute, a former Prime Minister, recipient of the first rays of the Romping Tiger for his services to the nation, and a graduate of the Eastern Technical Institute for Stenographers. I have discussed this subject with him on various occasions over cups of Oolong, this being one of the favorite brands of tea in China, while munching watermelon seeds, a delicacy of the first water served only to the friends of the family.

"The room in which we sat, the study of the eminent gentlemen, was a fitting background for such a discussion, being a combination of the new and old that is so characteristic of today's China. My friend Dang was lounging on an old opium bench, a relic of those past days of debauch, while I was seated in a most modern Morris chair from Grand Rapids, Michigan. On the walls were various paintings of the Ming, Sung, Nowanchee and other dynasties, such as "Corns on the Bamboo Shoots," and "A Toothache in a Fog' Ranged on a steel office desk at our right was a Big Ben alarm clock, and two of the famous

burnt crimson vases of the Ding dynasty, such as are to be seen only in the British Museum in lands other than China. Due to the presence of a canal just under the window of the study, China being a net work of canals which are sources of both business and pleasure, there was a distinct Oriental atmosphere about the whole scene. But to return from my digression, for which I trust my readers will bear with me, since it gives that human touch so utterly lacking in the more prosaic works on China and yet so vitally necessary for an intimate understanding."

Here you may return to your point in the pleasant assurance that your readers have been given a little sidelight on Chinese home life that will be most illuminating and inspiring.

Pass on in a similar manner through twelve to fourteen chapters to a conclusion. The personal touch is particularly fascinating in a conclusion. A suggested beginning is. "It was moonlight on the Whangpoo when I set sail from the port of Shanghai on the *s. s. Sukuyaki Maru* and as I stood looking out toward the fast receding port of Shanghai, the New York of the Orient, all that I had been studying and all of those conditions which had impressed me came back as a flash. I seemed to see in the clear light of the moon, rising out of the midst of her century-old sleep, China in the guise of a modern giant, a super—republic whose growth and development would one day startle the world."

The end is easy. You might write it in this way: "Thus I leave my reader in full possession of these facts and conclusions which it has been my pleasure to gather and brood upon. There is hope for China and that hope lies in sympathetic understanding. If I have done anything toward giving a more intimate and lasting knowledge of things Chinese, my reward lies in this fact alone."

Publishing the work should not be difficult and once published your fame is assured Of course, there may be those who will dispute your treatment and your conclusions but should this happen you have a solace in knowing that they are not only disputing you alone but all those other writers whom you have shown as agreeing in your own opinions. You have the backing of the majority and one cannot expect to be agreed with always.

With a few minor alterations, which will suggest themselves immediately, this outline may be put into use to write on China's international relations, her economic development, her social problems, her labor conditions or what not with equal success. To lighten your work for the benefit of the more immature intellects a few of the so-called "snappy and jazzy" comparisons in the way of metaphors, similies and their mixtures may be thrown in, a light touch in the way of puns or "punch" administered, and a jocular description of some of your experiences with ricksha coolies and other representative dwellers in the Far East amplified.

All of this should make for a "sure fire" success and if you have any trouble with your grammar, or style, leave it to the publisher's manuscript reader to impart a touch of polish here and there—that's what he's for.

20-056

The Nine Power Treaty—Its Text

Since its first introduction at the Washington Conference, the Nine Power Treaty with regard to China has been discussed in the news dispatches with only excerpts from and generalizations on its contents. As a valuable addition to the material presented by the *Review* on the Washington Conference, the official text, as received from the U. S. Naval Radio service, is given herewith:

NINE POWER TREATY

The United States of America, Belgium, The British Empire, China, France, Italy, Japan, The Netherlands and Portugal, desiring to adopt a policy designed to stabilize conditions in the Far East, to safe-guard the rights and interests of China and to promote intercourse between China and the other Powers upon the basis of equality of opportunity have resolved to conclude a treaty for that purpose and to that end have appointed as their respective plenipotentiaries (Names not given) who having communicated to each other their full power found to be in good and due form have agreed as follows:

Article 1.

1. The Contracting Powers other than China agree to respect the Sovereignty, the independence and territorial and administrative powers of China.

2. To provide the fullest and unembarrassed opportunity to China to develope and maintain for herself an effective and stabilized Government.

3. To use their influence *to the end of* effectually establishing and maintaining the principle of equal opportunity for the commercial and industrial undertakings of all nations throughout the territory of China.

4. To refrain from taking advantage of conditions in China in order to seek special rights or privileges which would abridge the rights of subjects or citizens of friendly states and from countenancing action inimical to the security of such states.

Article 2.

The Contracting Powers agree not to enter into any treaty, agreement, arrangement or understanding either with one another or individually or collectively with any Power or Powers which would infringe or impair the principles stated in article one.

Article 3.

With a view to apply more effectually the principles of the Open Door or equality of opportunity in China for the trade and industry of all nations, the Contracting Powers other than China agree that they will not seek nor support their respect national in seeking:—

1. Any arrangement which might purport to establish in favor of the interest and general superiority of rights with respect commercial or economical development of any designated region of China, and

2. Such monopoly or preference as would deprive the nationals of any other Power of the right of undertaking any legitimate trade or industry in China or of participating with the Chinese Government or with any local authority in any category of public enterprise or which by a reason of its scope, duration or general extent is calculated to frustrate the practical application of the principle of equal opportunity.

It is understood that the foregoing stipulations of this article are not to be construed as to prohibit the acquisition or the *peculation* of such properties or rights as may be necessary to the conduct of a particular commercial, industrial or financial undertaking or the encouragement of invention and research in China. China undertakes to be guided by the principles noted in the foregoing stipulations of this article in dealing with applications for economic rights and privileges from governments and nationals of all foregoing countries whether wartime or the present.

Article 4.

The Contracting Powers agree not to support any agreement by their respective nationals with each other designed to be a sphere of influence or to provide for the employment of mutually exclusive opportunities in designated parts of Chinese territory.

Article 5.

China agrees that through the whole of the railways of China she will not exercise or permit unfair discrimination of any kind; in particular there shall be no discrimination whatever, direct or indirect, in respect of charges or facilities on the grounds of the nationality of passengers or the countries from which or to which they are proceeding or the origin or ownership of the goods or the country from which or to which they are consigned or the nationality or ownership of the ship or other means of conveying such passengers or goods before or after their transportation the Chinese railways. The Contracting Powers other than China assume a corresponding obligation in respect of any of the aforesaid railways over which they or their nationals are in a position to exercise or control in virtue of any concession, special agreement or otherwise.

Article 6.

The Contracting Powers other than China agree fully to respect China's rights as a neutral in time of war and to which China is not a party and China declares that then she is a neutral she will observe the obligations of neutrality.

Article 7.

The Contracting Powers agree that whenever a question arises which to the opinion of any one of them involves the application of the stipulations of the present treaty and address desire for discussion of such application there shall be full and frank communication between the Contracting Powers concerned.

Article 8.

Powers not Signatory to the present treaty which have governments recognized by the signatory Powers and which have treaty relations with China shall be invited to adhere to the present treaty. To this end the Government of the United States will make the necessary communications to non-signatory Powers and will inform the Contracting Powers of the replies received. Adherence by any Power shall become effective upon the receipt of notice thereof by the Government of the United States.

Article 9.

The present treaty shall be ratified by the Contracting Powers in accordance with their constitutional methods and shall take effect upon date of deposit of all the ratifications, which shall take place at Washington. As soon as possible the Government of the United States will transmit to the other Contracting Powers a certified copy of the deposit of ratifications of the present treaty of which the English and French texts both thereof shall remain deposited in the archives of the Government of the United States and duly certified copies thereof shall be transmitted by that Government to the other Contracting Powers.

In faith whereof the above named Plenipotentiaries have signed the present treaty.

Done at Washington, the sixth day of February, 1922.

The Week in the Far East

(Covering the period from Thursday, March 2, to Wednesday, March 8.)

The cessation of the Hongkong strikes after a conference between the employers and the strikers is perhaps the most significant event of the week under review. In Japan there has been the defeat of the suffrage measure in the lower house of the Diet. The political situation in North China has been somewhat tempered by the visit of Marshal Joffre and the resultant entertainments but rumblings of future dissension in the Cabinet crisis are present.

The Hongkong strikes settlement came as the culmination of a general sympathetic strike movement last week which resulted in the walking out of domestic servants and other laborers and a complete tie-up of the affairs of the port. The conference was opened on the afternoon of March 3 with the representatives of the ship owners, the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce, the government, and the labor unions present. At this time the general walkout was spreading, the Chinese districts of the city were dark, and a brush which resulted in the

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death of three Chinese, who attempted to run a cordon of government troops to Canton, had taken place.

On March 5 it was announced that after a five hour meeting a settlement has been reached by general consent which gave the strikers five out of their nine demands in *toto* and a splitting of the remaining four by compromise. The message gave Tuesday, March 7, as the date for a resumption of work.

A description of the condition of the city of Hongkong at the termination of the strike is given in the following *Reuter's Pacific* Service dispatch dated March 6:

Never within living memory has Hongkong presented such a unique spectacle as it does today.

When the conference delegates rose from the final meeting yesteday evening and later a circular in Chinese issued broadcast in the Colony announcing a settlement satisfactory to both parties, the hope was engendered that early this morning would see a gradual return to normality. This hope was dissipated when the fact was revealed that an intimation presented officially on Saturday of the intention of all non-striking guilds to go out at midnight on Sunday should the negotiations of the conference break down had become effective in spite of the fact that the agreements had been signed.

A few straggling rickshaws and chairs are the only visible evidence of public vehicular traffic. Armed soldiers in motor lorries are patroling the town. Volunteers are taking up guard at important centers. The motor car drivers who struck on Saturday have restricted transport facilities to government and privately owned cars and vans, which are generally imprest into the public service.

The engineering guilds went out yesterday evening and caused the suspension of work in all shipbuilding and repairing yards, including the naval establishment. The cessation of the low level and Peak tram services has dislocated communication, which already a serious difficulty during the emergency, has been greatly accentuated today. The Chinese shops as well as the European are mostly only partially open. The banks are functioning with armed volunteers within the vestibule. The business houses are staffed as usual but with partial depletions of the Chinese but there is an absence of transactions.

Boy Scouts are operating the electric lifts, and act as messengers. Gangs of coolies proceed to work only under police protection. Europeans perform their own domestic services and the sight is very common of young children bringing down luncheons for their elders into the city. Large institutions like convents and schools have thrown upon the respective administrative officers the task of provisioning under exceptional difficulties.

Knots of Chinese are purposelessly strolling in the streets giving it a holiday aspect.

A Gazette Extraordinary is being issued confirming the conference settlements and rescinding the ban against the unions, upon which the return of the men can be expected.

The increase in wages agreed upon gives a 30 percent raise, to seamen on river steamers, the Canton, Macao, foreign river and Chinese costal steamer seamen a raise of 20 percent and to the Java, Pacific, European and Australian line seamen an increase of 15 percent. In addition, as mentioned obove the Order-in-Council issued last week declaring the seamen's union an unlawful society has been rescinded and the strikers have again resumed their headquarters after a parade through the streets of the city. There has been, however, only a partial resumption of work on the part of the sympathetic strikers, according to a dispatch dated March 7.

The visit of Marshal Joffre to North China has had the effect of quieting the controversy with regard to Premier Liang and the Cabinet, although the alignments are being made and remade, according to the circulated reports. Liang is reported to have sent a circular telegram denouncing the methods of Wu Pei-fu but a later dispatch denied the fact that the message had been written by Liang.

Liang continues to use up the leave granted him by the President without any indication of resigning his post. A *Reuter* dispatch is the authority for the

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statement that reports are current that "Liang Shih-yi has no intention to retire from the political stage and that General Chang Tso-ling is prepared to give him all the support possible short of going to war."

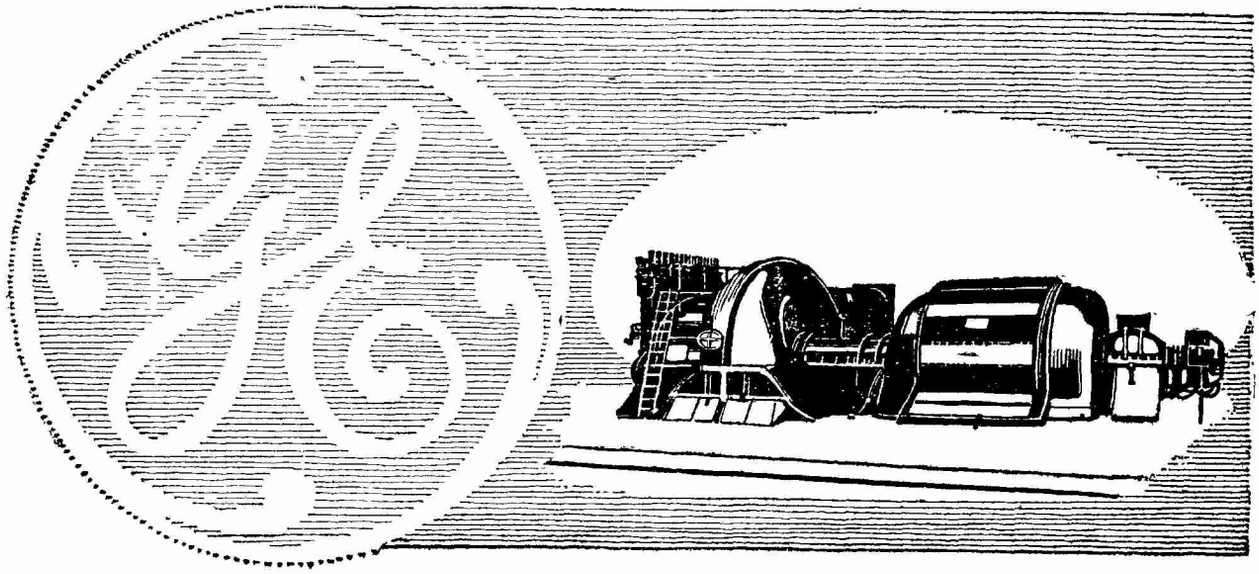
The activities of Wu Pei-fu are the subject of many reports, The report quoted above adds that it is unofficially hinted that while the Chihli party is endeavoring to reach agreement with Dr. Sun Yat-sen, General Wu is in indirect touch with Gen. Chen Chiung-ming. The Peking correspondent of the *Peking and Tientsin Times* in describing the situation writes thus:

> The political situation here is just as complicated as it was when the first intimation from Wu Pei-fu was received that he was opposed to the retention of Liang Shih-yi as Premier. In Chinese circles here it is considered that the President is behind the movement, and that it is at his suggestion that Wu Pei-fu, who is now very much discredited, is taking his present stand. What is puzzling the Peking crowd is what Chang Tso-lin intends to do. He is sitting tight and not saying a word. He refuses to advise one way or the other and, although appealed to, refuses to make any expression of opinion as to what Cabinet changes should be made. Chang Tso-lin appears to be of the opinion that his attempts to control the country by a purely business Cabinet has not been a success, and that as Wu Pei-fu has used all his efforts to break up the present Cabinet, it is now up to him to carry out some constructive policy. Apparently Wu Pei-fu, who through discreet advertising has been made to appear in the eyes of foreigners as China's most liberal soldier-statesman, has failed. His recent actions have proved that when once he has power in his hands he is no better than those whom he has so strongly criticised. If ever there was a fallen idol in China, Wu Pei-fu is the man. It was at once thought that he was to be the creative genius that would be successful in welding the country together. He has done nothing of what was expected of him; instead he has done things which no one could believe he would do, His power is weakening day by day, for the support of his friends is diminishing and he is now afraid to leave his position in Hupeh, for if he does, the Szechuanese will march into Hupeh, while Hunan is only waiting the moment to strike against him. Several of the other Tuchuns are also against him. It can therefore be seen that he is in a very precarious position. There is still the possibility that Liang Shih-yi will resume office, for the reason that if he does not the government will be unable to meet its administrative expenses.

While Wu Pei-fu is carrying on his plans, General Chang Tso-ling, according to several reports, is also active. A Mukden report says that the Manchurian general, after talks with Minister of Communications, Yeh Kung-cho, and various military leaders, has decided to come to Peking again to discuss the Cabinet situation with the President. This dispatch concludes that if the discussions in Peking indicate that Liang will not be acceptible it is probable that Chang will consent to the appointment of a new Premier. General Pao Kwei-ching, Minister of War, mentioned as next Premier, has been visiting Mukden.

The most startling development, however, has been that of the arrival in the Manchurian capital of C. C. Wu, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Canton government. His visit has been the subject of much speculation and it is generally believed that negotiations have been opened between Sun Yat-sen and Chang Tso-ling with a view to effecting a more sweeping settlement than that of the Cabinet situation. This incident has been taken by many to prove that the recent escape of Marshal Tuan Chi-jui to Tientsin was the beginning of a Mukden-Canton-Anfu combine to take hold of affairs in the nation.

Little or no news is available with regard to the Southern expedition against the North. General Wu Pei-fu is credited with having reported to the Peking government that the Sun Yat-sen force will probably total 50,000 men and that he has available 70,000 men to meet them. The naval vessels on the



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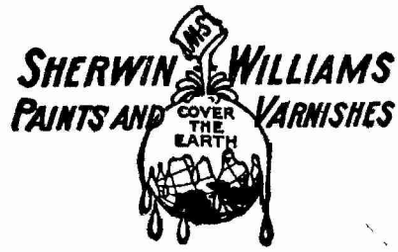

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Yangtse have also been enlisted into the defense forces of Wu.

With regard to the Shantung Railway return and that of the Kiachow leased territory by Japan, Dr. C.T. Wang, a cotton mill operator of Shanghai and a delegate at large of China at the Veasaillies Conference, has been appointed *Tupan* to represent the Chinese government. The Tuchun of Shantung, Tien Chung-yu, is appointed associate director of the service by the same Presidential Mandate. Dr. Wang, it is reported, has accepted the appointment, The *Chung Mei* News Agency reports a possible mutiny among Shantung troops, thereby weakening the force of General Tien, and his support of the cause of Wu Pei-fu.

Admiral Tsai Ting-kan, who was appointed as chief delegate of China to the Tariff Revision Conference to be convened soon in Shanghai, has resigned his appointment. It was taken that the appointment of such an official as Admiral Tsai would necessitate the participation of the various ministers to China of the Powers.

Dr. Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister to the United States, is being mentioned as the possible successor to Dr. W. W. Yen, as Minister of Foreign Affairs. Minister Sze will return to China as soon as relieved by Philip Tyau, who will act as charge d'affairs. Dr. Wellington Koo is reported as returning to London rather than accepting the order of the government to return to China for a report on the Washington Conference.

Dr. A. L. Shelton, who one year ago was rescued from bandits in the interior of Yunnan province, by a party headed by Lieut. Col. Drysdale, American military attache, and Frederick L, Smith, a correspondent of the *Chicago Tribune*, was killed by robbers near Batang on February 17, according to official reports received at Peking. Dr. Shelton had returned to China after a vacation in the United States and was attempting with the aid of his mission to penetrate into Tibet.

The Universal Manhood Suffrage Bill, after a debate of four days, was defeated in the House of the Japanese Diet on the night of February 28 by a vote of 243 to 147. The defeat was the result of a strongly organized party vote.

A second bill is now occupying the attention of the Opposition parties, the measure proposed for the control of radicals. The resistance to the measure is rapidly increasing, according to the *Japan Advertiser*, which adds that practically every university will send speakers to oppose the measure. The bill is being attacked on the ground that its passage would expose the students of foreign institutions to danger of punishment by the government.

Japan's foreign trade balance is growing steadily worse in 1922, according to a *China Press* Service dispatch, by a continual increase of imports, which offsets any gain in exports. The Department of Agriculture and Commerce predicts a swelling of the adverse balance to greater proportions than those of last year unless conditions change materially.

The latest report on the fighting in Siberia is given by the *Dalta News* Agency as follows:

"After several clashes with the vanguards of the counter-revolutionaries in the region of Glebovo and Dobrolukbovka villages, the People's Revolutionary Army on February 21 occupied Roseugartovka station, 180 versts south of Habarovsk. Moving further southward, the detachments of the People's Revolutionary Army wiped out the reactionaries at Lermoutovko station, who tried to offer resistance with the aid of their armored trains. Continuing the pursuit, the People's Revolutionary Army occupied the villages of Pushkino and Lonchakovo. On the 25th it wiped out the rebels at Koslovskaya station. The pursuit along the Ussuri Railway and the Ussuri River is in progress."

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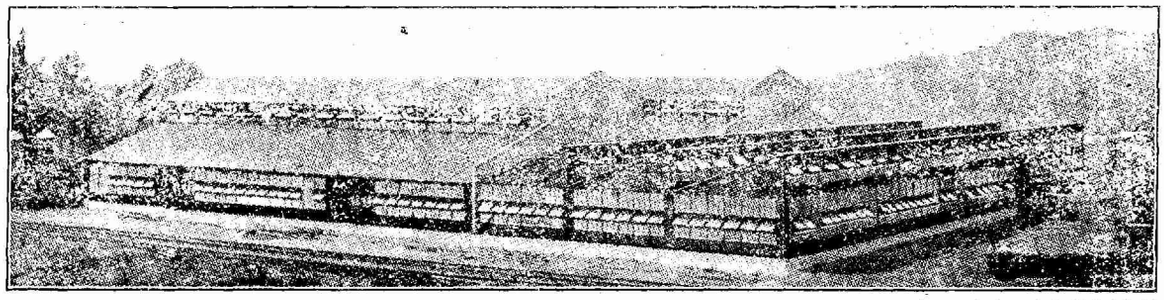

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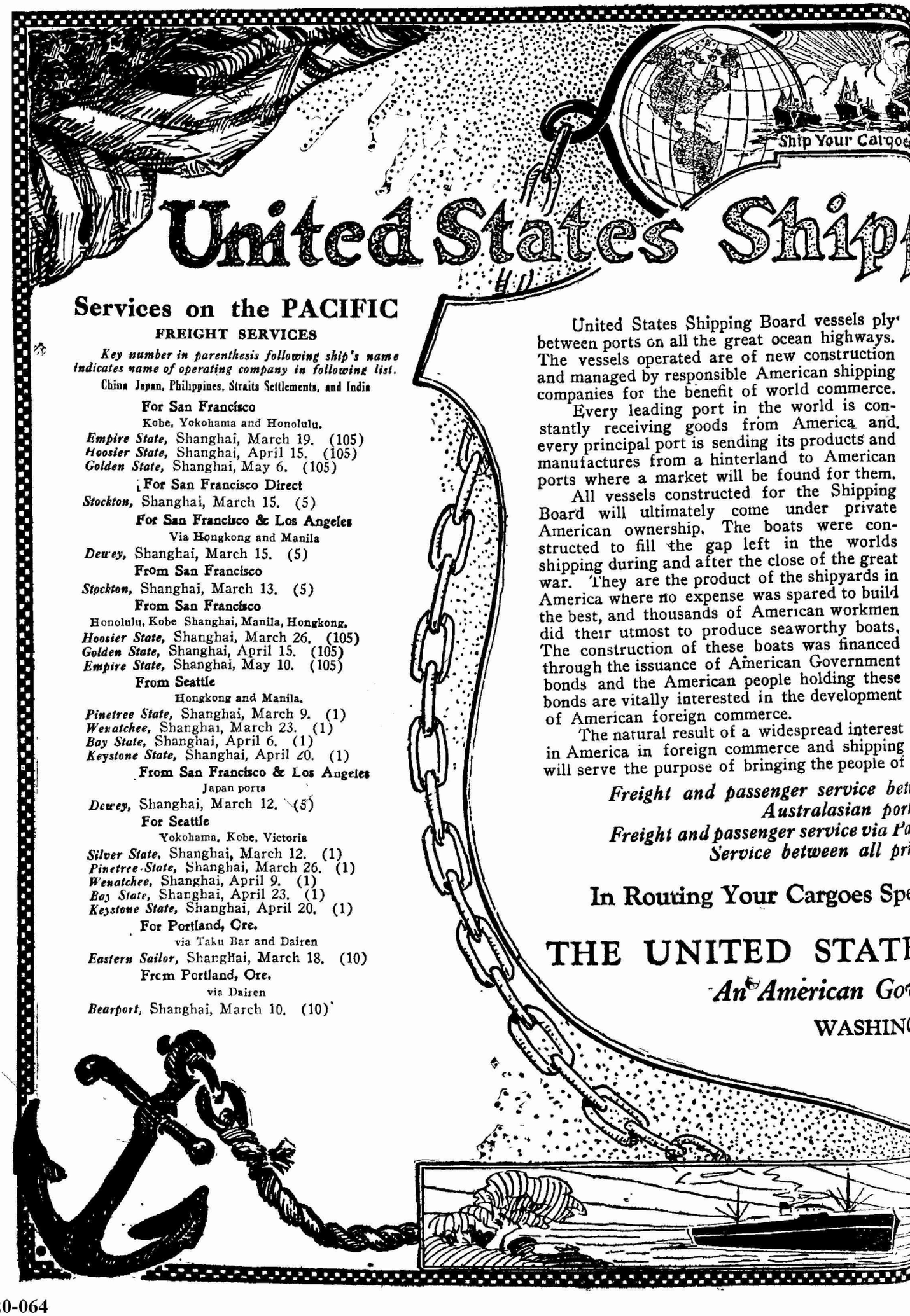

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For San Francisco & Los Angeles

Via Hongkong and Manila

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From San Francisco

Stockton, Shanghai, March 13. (5)

From San Francisco

Honolulu, Kobe Shanghai, Manila, Hongkong.

Hoosier State, Shanghai, March 26. (105)
Golden State, Shanghai, April 15. (105)
Empire State, Shanghai, May 10. (105)

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Hongkong and Manila.

Pinetree State, Shanghai, March 9. (1)
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Bay State, Shanghai, April 6. (1)
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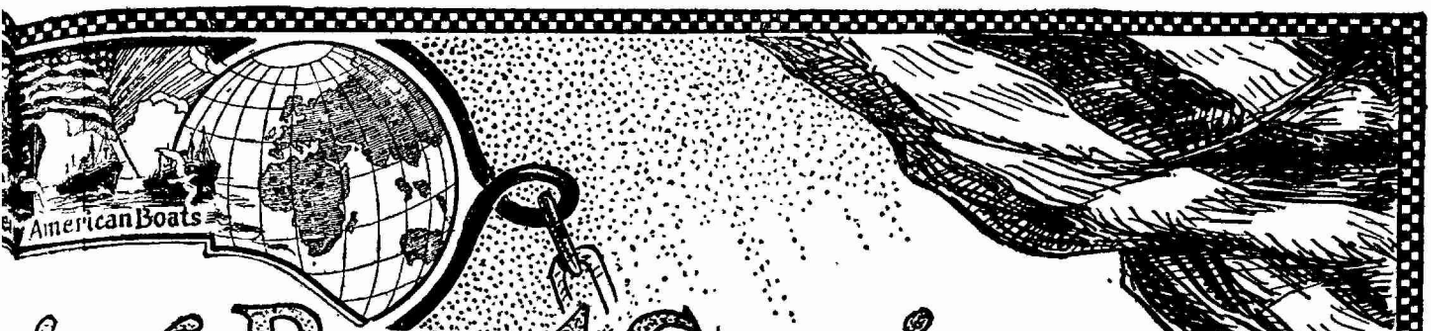

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Hoosier State, Shanghai, April 15. (105)
Golden States, Shanghai, May 6. (105)

For Seattle
Japan Ports and Victoria B. C.
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Keystone State, Shanghai, May 7. (1)

From Seattle
Manila via Hongkong.
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The granting of an opium monopoly at Vladivostok to Japanese was announced, after an investigation, by the International Anti-Opium Association, at Peking. The report given by a *Reuter Pacific* dispatch reads:

The International Anti-Opium Association has received from a very reliable source the following facts concerning an endeavor to establish another opium monopoly on the frontiers of China by a neighboring government. In December, 1921, there appeared in the *Vladivo-Nippo*, a newspaper published in Vladivostok, the following:

"Notice.—The undersigned bureau having acquired from the Vladivostok Government the opium monopoly for the Maritime Province and the special rights pertaining thereto, all persons transacting business in opium are hereby notified as follows:

1.—All opium growers and persons having opium in their possession are requested immediately to notify this bureau, which will purchase their holdings at a reasonable figure.

2.—Opium which has not received official authorisation of the Government and been stamped with the seal of this bureau will be treated as contraband and confiscated by official authority, the holder of the opium being dealt with in accordance with the law for the supervision of Government monopolies.

This bureau is prepared to furnish all regulations and particulars relating to transactions in opium.

(signed) The Siberian Opium Monopoly Bureau, Vladivostok.

The Siberian opium monopoly bureau has secured from the Vladivostok Government the opium monopoly for the Maritime Province. The trade name of the Bureau is Yakuro Shokwai and is controlled by a number of Japanese who were conspicuous in the opium trade of Dairen.

This bureau has paid in advance to the Vladivostok Government the sum of Yen 250,000 not merely as "farm rights" but to cover import duties, et cetera for the six months of this present year ending in June.

It has been roughly estimated that at least 60,000 lbs of opium will have to be imported in order to reimburse the bureau for its first six months advance. The Maritime Province grows annually about 20,000 poods of opium (322 tons), though the Vladivostok paper already mentioned, the *Vladivo-Nippo*, estimated the production at 750 tons, and in a recent article pointed out, that the monopoly bureau would clear Yen 100,000 profit by confining itself to trade in the home product.

The first six months' experience in opium monopoly is being inspired by the Dairen trade. As announced to the world, Japan gave up her government monopoly at Dairen at the end of March, 1921 and handed over the control of the trade to the municipal authorities since when their imports have doubled those of the preceding year. The profits are used by the municipal authorities for road improvements and for beautifying the town, and this is put forward as an encouragement for Vladivostok.

The Opium Monopoly Bureau, as might have been expected, has obtained the right to manufacture morphia and other narcotic products, which would explain the purpose of importing such quantities of foreign opium. The Siberian opium is rather low in its morphia content, being only 5 to 6 percent whereas that of India and Persia will yield from 10 to 15 percent.

On the face of it there is no attempt to cater merely for the local Chinese and Korean population at Vladivostok, of which there are about 50,000 for, as one local authority states, five poods a month would meet the requirements, but it is the old game of smuggling the surplus both of opium and of morphia into China.

Strong representations have been made to the governments concerned which the International Anti-Opium Association hopes will frustrate all attempts at supplying Vladivostok with foreign opium, but if these representations fail then another plague spot will have been added to the frontiers of China from which debauchery and death will emanate.

The political unrest in the Philippines has precipitated, as predicted, the formation, of a new Liberal party which is headed by Manuel Quezon, former Nacionalista leader. The new party is composed of a number of dissenting members of the Nacionalista organization, a large section of the Democraticoo and others who have taken offense at the actions of Sergio Osmena. Osmena on the other hand has accepted the presidency of the Nacionalista party and has announced his intention of being a candidate for the Philippine Senate thus carrying the

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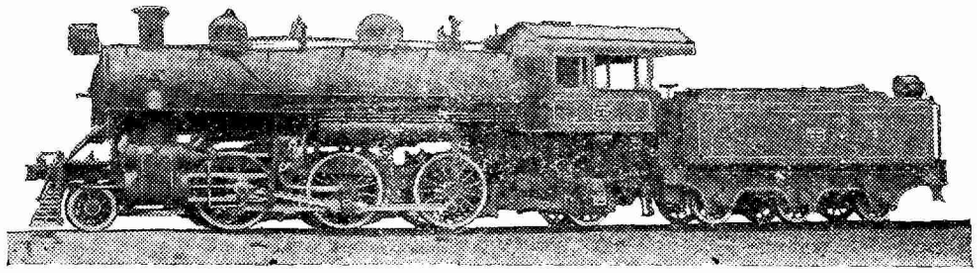

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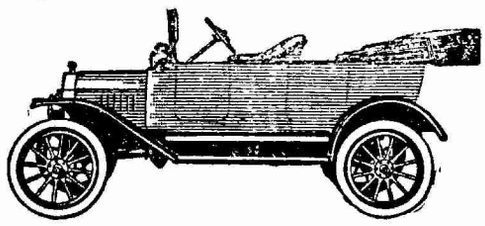

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fight into Quezon's territory. Quezon has opposed all measures in the Senate recently which have smacked of politics.

Announcement has been made that Governor-general Wood will make an inspection trip to numerous places in the island which he was unable to visit at the time of the investigation undertaken by the Woods-Forbes mission.

The second independence mission from the Philippines to the United States will leave sometime before May, according to the *Manila Daily Bulletin*. The mission will be composed of nineteen members, sixteen from the Philippine legislature, one department secretary, one provincial governor and General Emilio Aguinaldo. Among the members of the mission will be both Osmena, president of the House, and Quezon, president of the Senate, Secretary Maxmilio Kalaw is the department head selected.

An American report is quoted in Manila to the effect that the troops of the United States stationed there will more than likely be reduced to a mere police body, as a result of the disarmament treaties. The transfer of the Olongapo naval station to Cavite, ordered some time ago, has been postponed temporarily although some of the dismantling work has already been completed.

Who's Who in China

Chu Chi, publisher and editor of the Peking Jih Pao, or the Peking Daily News

(朱 祺)

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At the age of 21, Mr. Chu obtained the degree of A. B. by competitive examinations. Nine years later, he was awarded M. A. All this time he taught in a school, and was well known as a teacher.

In 1899, Mr. Chu gave up teaching and established the Ling Hsueh Monthly. In 1900 he started the Ling Hai Daily News. In 1901 he organized the Tung Hua Daily News.

In 1903 he went to Tsingtao and started the Kiaochow Daily News. In 1904 he went to Peking and organized the Peking Jih Pao, the oldest Chinese newspaper in Peking. The Shun Tien Shih Pao, a Japanese daily in the Capital, was established about the same time.

In 1907, Mr. Chu founded the English Peking Daily News under the encouragement of the late President Yuan Shih-kai, at that time Minister of Foreign Affairs. In the last days of the Ching Dynasty a press association was founded and Mr. Chu was elected chairman of the association.

In the first year of the Republic the press association was reorganized and upon the nomination of Mr. Chu, Wang Chien-chai, publisher and editor of the Chin King Pao, was elected new chairman.

During the reign of the Anfu party much dissatisfaction was felt against Mr. Wang and another press association was organized. After the overthrow of the Anfu, the two press organizations were amalgamated, and Mr. Chu again became chairman of the amalgamated association.

In May 1921, the National Press Association met at Peking and Mr. Chu was elected chief secretary of the association, which post is equivalent to chairman in rank. The National Press Association has two secretaries, and two executives. It has a membership of 300 papers.

Besides being a prominent journalist, Mr. Chu is a scholar of no mean attainment. At the time when Yuan Shih-kai was Viceroy of Pei Yang, an offer of a political position was made to Mr. Chu, but was declined. Chao Ping-chun, former Prime Minister and one of Yuan's trusted lieutenants, was a pupil of Mr. Chu,

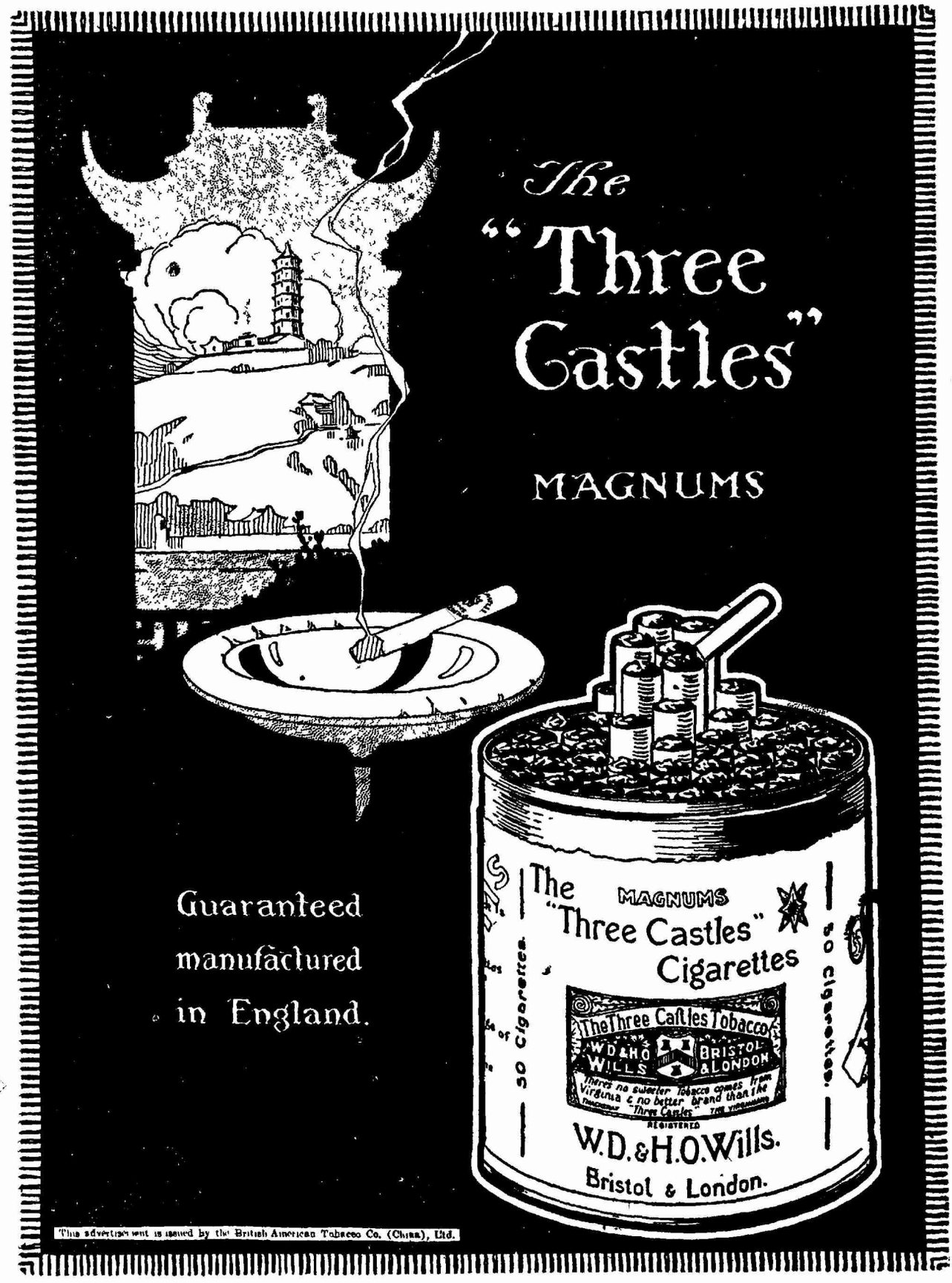
---

American Woman Approaches Lord Bryce on Opium Scandal

According to information given out in one of the London daily papers, the last person to visit Lord Bryce, before he returned to Devonshire where he died, was an American woman, Miss Ellen N. La Motte, who is now in New York, according to the *New York World*. Miss La Motte is a graduate of the John Hopkins Training School of Nurses, and was one of the first American women to reach France after the outbreak of the Great War and saw fine service as a nurse. She is the author of several books, one being *Peking Dust*, and the latest *The Opium Monopoly*.

Miss La Motte laid before Lord Bryce all the amazing data she had gathered regarding the unrestrained sale of opium in the British Crown Colonies in India. Lord Bryce, it is said, was much aroused over the deplorable situation and insisted that Miss La Motte visit Lord Lytton, the newly appointed Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, and other prominent officials.

Another person, who will be accosted on the subject of the sale of the opium, is Winston Churchill, the Colonial Secretary, when Parliament opens. According to the London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian*, opium is being sold in certain dependencies of the Crown. A thriving trade, it goes on to say, is in operation whereby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a substantial local revenue is obtained by licensing shopkeepers to sell opium to indentured Chinese coolies, and that the only limit is the coolie's purse. This would seem to be on the face of it a violation of the Hague Convention now controlled by the League of Nations. Presumably, if Mr. Churchill is unwilling to insist upon a stoppage of the traffic, the matter will be submitted to the League.

Famine Relief in China

Final reports on famine relief in China show the following totals contributed by Red Cross chapters in the Orient and by others clearing through the China Central Committee in Shanghai. This is a record to be proud of and national headquarters at Washington appreciates the fine spirit shown by these Red Cross groups in the immediate neighborhood of the disaster.

China Chapters, A. R. C.	*Chinese Dollars*	
Changsha	2079 43	
Szechuen	1372.39	
Swatow	562 00	
Foochow	500 00	
Canton	399.56	
Yachowfu	150.00	
		5063.38
Hawaiian Chapter, A. R. C.	3556 86	
" " "	8700.00	12256.86
(additional donations were received from Hawaii, but went direct to office of A. R. C., China Famine Relief)		
Other Sources		
Seventh Day Adventists, Shanghai	1195.95	
Mr. & Mrs. Blakeslee, New Orleans, U. S. A.	120.00	
Passengers, S. S. "Nanking"	60.09	
Kulangsu Union Church, Amoy	52.38	
Evangelical Hospital, Tungjen	50.00	
Shanghai Sanitarium	22.50	
Passengers, S. S. "China"	19.91	
Anonymous	8.65	1,529.48
Total Cash		18,849.72

"Baltimore Boasts Twins Who Have International Fame"

According to an article recently appearing in the *The Sun* (Baltimore, Md.) the Willoughby twins are factors in governments of China and Porto Rico. They are, Westel Woodbury and William Franklin. Willoughby. W. W. Willoughby, is professor of political science of the Johns Hopkins University and official adviser to the Chinese government at the Disarmament Conference, Washington, and William Franklin Willoughby, former treasurer of Porto Rico, is at present director of the Institute of Government Research at Washington, D. C.,

According to the interview, W. W. Willoughby who is widely known in China, is without question the leading authority on political theory in the U. S. today and on matters of the Far East, particularly of China, where he was constitutional adviser for several years. While in China, Mr. Willoughby gained the admiration and affection of the Chinese as few men have. His book on *Foreigh Rights and Interests in China*, is the only complete and authoritative volume now extant that treats impartially and illuminatingly of the present status of Chinese affairs. Another of his books, *Extraterritoriality in China* takes up with considerable details certain of these problems and questions

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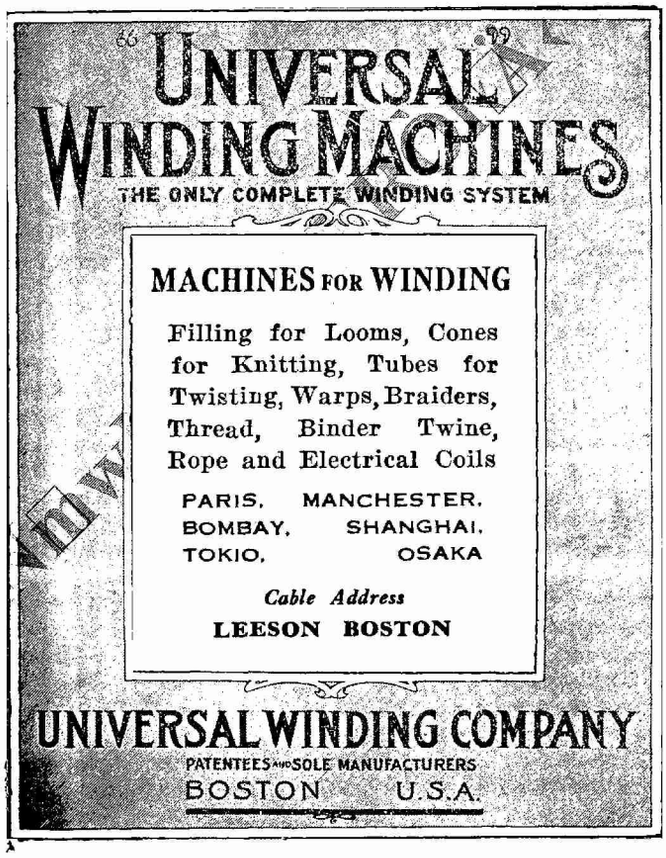

20-074

that are so controversial today. This like his other books is marked by his thoroughness. He is author of many more books and managing editor of the *Political Science Review*. He was former president of the American Political Science Association.

Chemistry Class at the Shanghai American School Organizes a "Science Seminar."

A scientific society known as the "Science Seminar" has been organized by the chemistry class of the Shanghai American School. The club meets once a month, at which time one member reviews briefly the recent advancements in science while another member presents a scientific paper. The latter part of the program is turned over to a social hour and general discussion of science. Four meetings have already been held and the main papers presented are as follows:—"Invisible Radiations," by William Rice; "Mendelism," by Roberta White; "Chemistry in China," by Henry Waters; "Organic Catalysis," by Herbert Waters.

The benefits to be derived from such an organization are quite numerous but space permits the mention of but two. The students are broadened in the realm of science beyond the subject which they are studying. It affords them a glimpse into the rapidly progressing scientific world. The second benefit lies in the practice the student obtains in talking to an audience. This practice will be invaluable to the student while in college as well as in after life.

Bird Lecture at Woman's Club

"Birds of China" was the subject of a lecture given by Andrew Allison of James Sprunt Academy, at Kiangyin, Kiangsu Province, at the American Woman's Club on Tuesday afternoon, March 7, at the Carlton Cafe. Mr. Allison brought along with him thirty different kinds of birds which can be seen in or around Shanghai within one year, describing many of them, and in several cases, imitating their calls. The lecture was one of the most interesting heard this season and a large number of members and guests were present. He has made a study of ornithology during his entire life, and although he does not instruct any classes in biology at the academy, still he has given some time to this interesting subject.

Mesdames Hudson, Clapp, Lurton, were the tea hostesses for the afternoon and during the tea hour, Mrs. Gardner Crane announced informally that the fair which was scheduled for April has been postponed until fall and asked that all people representing different parts of the States to register with Mrs. J. W. Nichols for committee service. Mrs. H. P. Sailor, vice-president of the club, presided in the absence of Mrs. F. J. Raven, who is in Foochow.

Men and Events

A daughter, Mary Elizabeth, was born to Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Nichols at Dr. Fearn's Sanitorium, on Tuesday, March 7.

The monthly meeting of the executive committee of the board of managers of the Shanghai American School, 172a North Szechuen Road, Shanghai, was held on Wednesday afternoon, March 8, at 4 o'clock.

Cornell S. Franklin has announced his resignation as First Judge of the First Judicial Circuit, Territory of Hawaii, and the opening of offices in Shanghai for the general practise of law in the Glen Line building, The Bund.

The Union Club of China will hold its annual meeting of members at the club's premises, 1 Hankow Road, on Friday, afternoon, March 10, 1922, at 5:30 o'clock, according to an annoucement made by L. Bliss, secretary of the club.

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From Peking to Hankow is a journey of 34 hours, by the daily express train, which has modern dining and sleeping car accomodations.

Few summer resorts in China can compare in natural charm of views and comforts afforded with Chikungshan Mountain, whose summit reaches an altitude of 1980 ft. A serpentine road climbs the mountain from Sintien Station, 110 miles from Hankow, on the summit of which are beautiful bungalows awaiting vacationists.

One of the most impressive sights in China, the Western Tombs may be reached by a branch line which was built exclusively for the use of the former Imperial Sovereigns to visit the tombs of their ancestors. The site of the beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs, which include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors, three Empresses and a number of Princesses, is close to the Liang Ko Chwang Station, 79 miles from Peking. The region is justly appreciated for its charming, Oriental scenery and atmosphere.

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

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1 Direct W.L.B. 1.2.3.cl.	3 Sem-dir W.L.B. 1.2.3.cl.	STATIONS.	2 Direct W.L.B. 1.2.3.cl.	4 Sem-dir W.L.B. 1.2.3.cl.
8.00	21.00	dep. Peking Chienmen.....arr.	21.35	7.55
8.18	21.18	,, Paomachang .....dep.	21.19	7.39
8.58	21.50	,, Changsintitn ..... ,,	20.52	7.14
9.47		,, Liuliho..... ,,	19.58	
10.40		,, Knopeotien ..... ,,	19.04	
12.34	0.43	,, Paotingfu ..... ,,	17.23	4.24
16.30	3.57	,, Chengtingfu ..... ,,	13.22	1.08
17.36	5.03	,, Shihkiachwang ..... ,,	12.11	0.02
21.27	8.07	,, Shuntehfu..... ,,	8.33	21.15
0.11	11.41	,, Changteh Ho..... ,,	5.29	17.30
2.48	15.04	,, Sinsiang..... ,,	2.52	14.13
6.13	17.58	,, Chengchow..... ,,	0.26	11.24
7.24	20.48	,, Hsuchow ..... ,,	22.15	3.33
9.14	23.04	,, Yencheng ..... ,,	20.35	6.43
11.11	0.44	,, Chumatien ..... ,,	18.16	4.45
14.09	3.12	,, Sinyangchow..... ,,	15.09	2.13
15.26	4.19	,, S'tien(Chikungshan) ,,	13.46	1.03
18.56		,, Sinokan ..... ,,	9.55	21.50
20.50	9.15	arr. Hankow Tachimen... ,,	8.00	20.00

20-076

The Governor General of Canada and Lady Byng of Vimy entertained Dr. Chilien Tsur, Consul General of China at dinner on January 31, at Rideau Hall, Ottawa. Many distinguished persons were invited to make the acquaintance of the Consul General.

A meeting of the General Frederic Ward Post of the American Legion will be held in the court rooms of the United States Court on Friday afternoon, March 10, at 5 o'clock. All members are requested to be present on this occasion for discussion of important business.

According to word received here, Thurston R. Porter, will succeed, Nelson Lurton, as U. S. Marshal at Shanghai. Mr. Porter is a native of New York and will depart for Shanghai, immediately upon hearing the report confirmed. Mr. Lurton resigned his position several months ago and will establish offices for the practise of law in Shanghai.

Willing Spencer, formerly secretary of the American Legation, Peking, and American Embassy at Tokio, is now counsellor of the American Embassy at Madrid. Mr. Spenser was charge d'affaires both at Tokio and Peking during his service in the Far East and was known as one of the most popular members of the diplomatic staff at both capitals.

L. W. Hartigan, one of the local attorneys, who recently left for Manila, owing to the illness of his father, General Thomas Hartigan, will act as legal adviser to the Spanish Consul-General at Shanghai, as soon as he returns and, assumes his duties. Mr. Hartigan and A. S. Allan have recently formed a partnership law firm at 6 Jinkee Road Shanghai.

The marriage took place at Manila, P. I. on Saturday, March 4, of Major John MacGruder, Assistant Military Attacke, Peking, and Miss Helen Schurman, daughter of Dr. Schurman, American Minister to China, Peking, and Mrs. Schurman. Dr. Schurman, accompanied by Paul R. Josslyn, Mrs. Schurman, and sister, Miss Barbara Schurman, recently arrived in Manila to attend the wedding. According to word received here the party will return to Shanghai about March 27, enroute to Peking.

Starting the movement of a large volume of oil to be shipped to the Orient, from San Francisco, a British tank steamer, the *s. s. Anatina*, sailed from the latter port recently. There are six other large oil tankers, now enroute to San Francisco from world ports and all ships are on their maiden voyages except the *s. s. Anatina*. A heavy demand for oil in the Orient, for which the bulk of this movement is destined, is said to account for the flurry in the export business along the coast of the United States.

A "raido committee" has been organized by the science students at the Shanghai American School for the purpose of receiving time signals sent out by the wireless station at Siccawei Observatory. An amateur receiving set has been installed at the school and a student stands at his post each evening at the appointed time. A main clock in the business office is adjusted if necessary and this time becomes standard for the school. Classes are opened, meals served, and even the new bus runs according to the standard time.

The American University Club of Shanghai is planning to issue a booklet, containing names of all the members together with information regarding their respective schools, and their activities while at school at an early date. A questionairre is now being sent out and it is hoped that all members will fill out and mail to H. P. Sailor, secretary, at the earliest convenience, together with the annual dues, Mex. $4.00. The monthly lectures are to be continued and anyone desiring any special subject discussed is requested to offer suggestions.

The marriage of Antionette Faxon Rogers, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Rogers, St. James, L. I. and A. B. Fletcher, vice-president of the P. N. Gray Asia Corporation of China, took place recently at Hungtington, L. I. Mr. Fletcher is author of *From Job to Job Around the World*, and has just returned from Europe, where he was a member of the relief commission in Belgium under Herbert Hoover. Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher after spending several months in California will come to Shanghai where he will be in charge of the P. N. Gray Asia Corporation, according to the *New York Times*.

A confirmed report of the murder of Dr. A. L. Shelton, by bandits near Batang, was received in Peking on Monday, March 6. Dr. Shelton was captured by the bandits about two years ago, his release being effected by F. A. Smith, *Chicago Tribune* correspondent. He was a member of the Foreign Christian Mission and went through Shanghai last October, accompanied by Mrs. Shelton on his way to Batang, where his mission maintains a station. Dr. Shelton had intended to use Batang as a base for advance into Thibet where Chambdo was to have been the next station in the work. The chieftian who held him captive last year was executed and it is supposed that some of the former men planned Dr. Shelton's murder by way of revenge.

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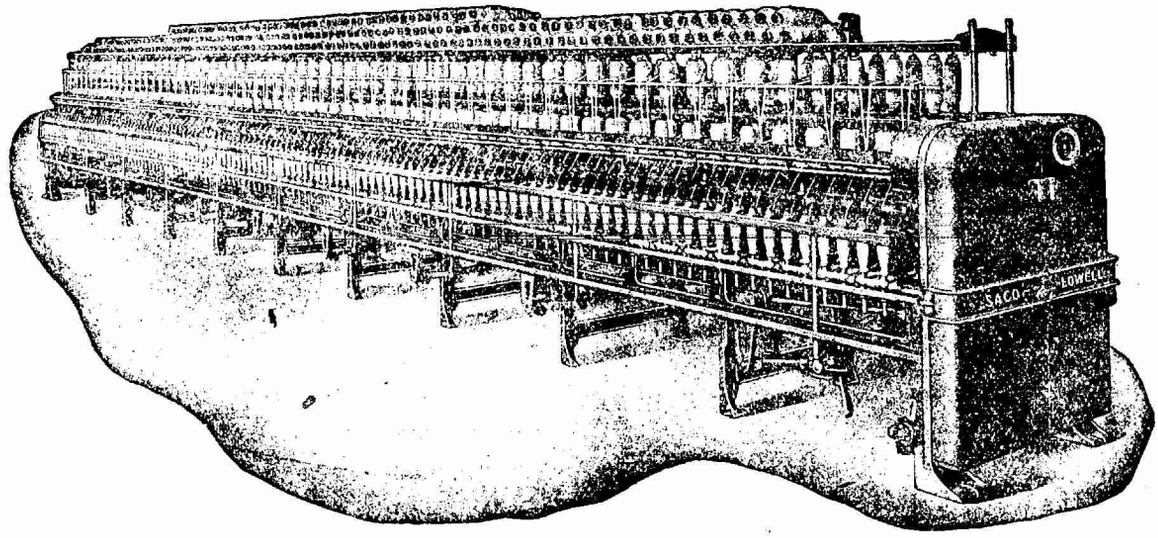

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20-078

News from North China

"Dr. W. Yen, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has refused to receive all decorations from the government, for his meritorious service to the country" according to the *Chung Mei* News Agency.

"The spring census of Peking has been completed. It reveals the following results: Males, 738,682; Females, 394,859; Total 1,133.541. A report to the above effect has been rendered by the Peking Police to the Ministry of the Interior.

A telegram has been received from General Wu Pei-fu stating that Chang Hu, Minister of Finance, should be tried in an open court for having launched the $96,000,000 bond issue, which is not warranted at the present moment in the opinion of the Loyang General.

By Mandates issued on March 2, Dr. Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister at Washington, Dr. Wellington Koo, Chinese Minister to the Court of St. James, and Dr. Wang Chung-hui, Minister of Justice, were given the highest decoration. Drs. Sze and Koo were awarded the First Class Ta Shou Chiao Ho decoration while Dr. Wang was awarded the First Class Wen Hu decoration.

The moden prison in Peking has been remodeled and further improved. It is now ready to receive foreign prisoners. Several hundred Russian prisoners will be transferred from Manchuli station and other planes to the Peking model prison. Prisons in other parts of the country will also be improved in order to accomodate foreign prisoners who come under Chinese jurisdiction.

On the evening of March 2, the Peking Union Church at the Y. M. C. A. Auditorium, Peking, held a public welcome meeting for the Rev. Nehemiah Boynton, D. D. and the Rev. J. C. Keyte, M. A. at the commencement of their ministry in the Chinese Capital. Dr. Boynton is the special preacher for March, April and May. Rev. Keyte s beginning his work as resident minister.

The Peking Municipal Council, noting the increased rate prevailing throughout the city and the consequent suffering on the part of the laboring class, according to the *Chung Mei* News Agency, is advancing a proposition to build as a commercial enterprise houses for the laborers. In co-operation with the police administration a survey has been made of land available for building outside of the South City.

The Ministry of Communications has sent a commission of investigation to inquire into the condition of railways, telephones and wireless stations in Shantung preparatory to take them over from the Japanese. Lo Meng-hsung and Tseng Kun-hua, technical experts of the Ministry, are the heads of the commission. They have gone to Tsingtao, accompanied by many railway experts to look into the matter.

Marshal Joffre arrived from Mukden in Peking on Sunday evening in a special car provided by the Ministry of Communications. The great French general was accompanied in the trip by Madamoiselle and Madame Joffre. During his week's stay in Peking he was entertained by the Chinese government. Today he is going to Tientsin to attend a reception by Civil Governor Tsao Jui of Chihli, and receptions by the French community and a ball by the former President Li Yuan-hung.

W C. Whiffen, the representative of the *Associated Press* in Peking, who has been absent for several months in order to act for the Tokyo A. P. man, who returned to America to cover the Washington Conference, is expected to arrive in Peking early in March. He has been relieved in Tokyo by L. Denny, who was formerly the *Associated Press* correspondent in London. Mr. Whiffen will stay in Peking until he is again relieved and then will go to the United States on furlough.

A report is being circulated in Peking and Tientsin to the effect that Marshal Tuan Chi-jui has escaped to Shanghai from Tientsin and that much alarm has consequently been caused by the news. Marshal Tuan is said to have been working for his re-institution as Prime Minister and this is in accordance with the wish of Marshal Chang Tso-ling, who has expressed his readiness to allow Liang Shih-yi to resign from the Premiership on the condition that Tuan will be appointed Prime Minister.

Yeh Kung-cho, Minister of Communications, who has been staying at Tientsin since the beginning of the Cabinet controversy, went to Mukden last week, and is expected to return to Tientsin early next week. One of the news agencies stated that Mr. Yeh might return to Peking together with General Chang Tso-ling, who plans to visit the Capital again in a final attempt to solve the cabinet question, or to secure a new Prime Minister for the government. General Chang's trip if made will be made in response to the invitation

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of President Hsu Shih-chang, who finds the situation hopeless and himself helpless.

Prime Minister Liang Shih-yi in a telegram to General Wu Pei-fu, has charged the latter with having accepted a bribe of $600,000 to observe silence in the matter of a loan of Yen 2,500,000 raised by one of the subordinate Tuchuns of General Wu, and at the same time defended himself against the charge of selling out the country. On the latter point he stated that he cannot feel that the effort to raise money from a foreign country to redeem the Kiachow-Tsinan Railway, assuming that he had made the effort, can be considered a crime even if he had attempted to borrow this money from Japan.

Dr. C. T. Wang was appointed by a Mandate issued on the evening of March 2, Director-general for Shantung Affairs (turned over by the Japanese in accordance with the recent uuderstanding reached at Washington). The Mandate in giving the appointment stated that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs had requested the appointment of an important official to look after Shantung affairs now that the Shantung question had been solved at Washington D. C. President Hsu had appointed Dr. Wang to the post. General Tien Chung-yu, Military Governor of Shantung, was appointed associate director to assist Dr. Wang.

Wu Keh-cho, former Chinese Charge d'Affaires at Havana, Cuba, who is alleged to have been involved in the disappearance of Chen Po-nien, student interpreter at Havana, has arrived in Peking to submit his report regarding the case. The parents of Chen Po-nien have brought a suit in the Peking court against Mr. Wu, charging him with being responsible for the mysterious disappearance of their son. The young man disappeared in a coast ship. Dr. Philip Tyau, Chinese Minister to Cuba, made an investigation of the case. Prior to his arrival at Cuba, Suez Sze, Chinese Consul-General at Panama made a preliminary investigation.

The Chinese government notified Japan on February 24, that the special tariff treatment granted to Japanese goods imported into China through Antung would be terminated on April 1, in accordance with the declaration *vis-a-vis* Russia on Janury 8, 1922, concerning the abolition of the special regulation for Russo-Chinese overland trade. The Japanese Minister, according to the *Eastern* News Agency, has replied to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the effect that a treaty cannot be abolished by the declaration of one of the contracting parties alone and that furthermore the notice is unreasonable when Article 6 of the Russo-Chinese Agreement of 1916 and China's declaration in 1920 respecting the treaty with Russia, is considered.

On March 2, Samuel Hill, a world-wide known road expert, arrived in Peking. He has come to the Chinese capital for sight-seeing. His main object of coming to China is to meet Marshal Joffre, who will accompany him to America as his guest, and who will appear in the United States not as a hero of the Great War, but as an advocate of international peace. After staying in Peking for a few days he will proceed to Shanghai by way of Hankow in time to meet Marshal Joffre at Shanghai. Mr. Hill, after taking his degree at Harvard was admitted to the bar and became associate counsel to a number of important railway and other corporations. He was responsible for the completion of the Pacific Highway, a road more than two thousand miles long, which runs from Canada to the Mexican border.

Peking, March 4, 1922.

Week's News Summary

GENERAL

March 2. London dispatch says strong belief that U. S. Senate will ratify Pacific Pact without change.——Moscow report says Soviet delegation has started for Genoa and will grant all concessions and ultimatums provided a reconstruction loan can be obtained.——Hongkong report says wartime measures are enforced in battling the strike of seamen, and domestic servants——Manila report says rinderpest epidemic is again rife.——New York dispatch says creditors of the firm of Robert Ingersoll and brother authorize sale of property on April 10, unless an offer of $1,500,000 is received within the next few days.

March 3. London report says England's budget for year is cut to £665,000,000 and army and navy reductions are less drastic.——Rumors current that Lloyd George's resignation is about to take place, is belief in political circles in

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London.——Strike of seamen still continues at Hongkong with situation not improved.——Washington dispatch says Yap Treaty is ratified by Senate, without reservations or amendments.——New York report says union of pressmen of New York morning and evening papers go on strike for one day, refusing to accept wage award of arbitrator.——London report says bail has been refused to banqne official and M. Pernottee appeals to another court for aid.——

March 4. Senator Hitchcock, Democrats ' chief will fight the Pacific pacts and will not support treaty, unless amendments or reservations are adopted, according to Washington report.——Despite conferences being held, it is understood that Lloyd George determines to resign and other Ministers will remain in power waiting appointment of new Premier. ——Trade depression and labor troubles have resulted in a surplus of £23,000,000 pounds, deficit in India's 1922 budget. ——Cairo dispatch says Egyptian Cabinet is formed of moderate Nationalist complexion——Sir Eric Geddes, British Ambassador to Washington, will visit Pacific coast for purpose of addressing the Universities.

March 5. Hongkong report says strike ends and seamen resume work, as a result of five hour conference.——Dr. A. L. Shelton, is reported murdered at hands of bandits near Batang.

March 7. London dispatch says treaty foes in United States fears Japanese-Russian war as conditions are leading to conflict in the Far East,——Lord Northcliffe in interview given out says Japan is a bogey to United States and Europe.——Dr. Shelton's murder near Batang by bandits is confirmed by Peking dispatch.

March 8. Dublin report syas large crowds gather to hear of Anglo-Irish Treaty with much enthusiasm displayed.——Washington dispatch says Harding is asked whether Lansing-Ishii agreement is affected by Four Power Treaty.——A proclamation issued to prohibit the shipment of arms and munitions to China has just been issued by President Harding, according to Washington dispatch.——Hongkong report says sympathy strikers are still out and condition in ship yards are still worse.——Peking Syndicate loses in suit based on banque failure and Corporation must pay French Bank 12,500,000 francs. according to London report. ——Washington report urges China to take immediate steps to arrest murderers of Dr. Shelton.——London report says outlook in India is very grave.——The receipts of fifty largest postoffices in the U. S. indicate a revival in business to Washington report.

Current Market Reports

Weekly and Monthly Conditions and Quotations of China's Principal Markets

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton —The market during the past week has been very nearly featureless with fluctuations of little importance. Meanwhile there seem to be indications that strong outside interests are slowly accumulating forward contracts in sympathy with the heavy decline in " Silver " and shortage of the China crop.

It is noteworthy of the situation and one which attests the independence of planters that, in the face of a crop shortage and during a period of disturbed financial conditions and curtailed credits, farmers have been able to hold back a large portion of their Crops. Some of this cotton is being sold right along but the bulk will probably not be moved freely except at somewhat higher prices. Good buying by Mills will no doubt turn the tide quickly, and for that reason we rather think that any further break caused by the March liquidation, might be taken advantage of to buy a little cotton, with the intention of buying more on a scale down if the exact low point should not be struck. After such a break there will probably be a period of " wabbling " market but we think the next move of importance will be upward.

Yarn —Although the yarn market was easier during the past week, due to speculators trying to bear the markets, the situation in general has not undergone any decided change and the strong trade interests continue to dominate the situation,

Liverpool, March, 1, 1922.

Liverpool Market:—

Middling American, Spot	.....	10.02	Pence
" " May	.....	9.91	"
" " July	.....	9.90	"

Market:—*Steady.*

New York; March, 2, 1922.

New York Market:—May.....18.07 Cents
July .....17.34 ,,
Oct .....16.69 ,,
Dec .....16.50 ,,
Jan .....16.35 ,,
Spot .....18.70 ,,
Market:—*Steady.*

Bombay, March, 2, 1922.

Bombay Market.—
Broach, F. G. April/May .....Rps. 415 per Khandy,
Fully Good Bengal March ..... ,, 295 ,, ,,
Fine Oomra, March ..... ,, 340 ,, ,,
Market:—*Steady.*

Shanghai Market:—
Tungchow .....Tls. 33.50
Shanghai ..... ,, 31.00
,, M-ginned, ... ,, 31.00
Taichong ..... ,, 32.50
Tone of the Market:—*Steady.*

The American Stock Market

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce has received the following telegraphic quotations, dated New York, February 28, 1922.

American Stocks

Liberty Bonds	3rd 4½'s	1928	97.80
Victory Bonds	4¾'s	1922-23	100¼
American Telephone and Telegraph Convertible	6's	1925	112¾
Standard Oil Co. of New York	7's	1931	106¾
New York City	4¼	1965	104¼
British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd. Common			14⅜
Pacific Development Corporation Stock			7½

Weekly Silk Market Report

China Steam Filatures: With the exception of a few bales for Europe, market has remained quiet and inactive. Snow Hill Pagoda changed hands at Taels 1300 for 11/13 Denier. America remains inactive, with no demand.

Tsatlees: Remain unchanged.

Tussahs: Market inactive, with absolutely no demand.

Shipment up to February 28, 1922.

	Season 1921/1922	Season 1920/1921
White Steam Filatures	19365 B/s	15153 B/s
Yellow Steam Filatures	6307 ,,	455 ,,
White Silks	6795 ,,	6880 ,,
Yellow Silks	10489 ,,	8892 ,,
Tussahs	9478 ,,	5036 ,,

Yokohama: Reports a little more active on the decline, demand being chiefly for America. The stock is about 11,500 Bales.

Japanese Report:

Prospects of Raw Silk

A certain trader of raw silk is reported as making the following statement as to future prospects of the raw silk market:—

The raw silk market has not yet been quite stabilized from a reaction from too keen rise caused by speculative buying.

There is, however, no change in the shortage of supply, and no pessimistic views need be held as to the immediate outlook. For 1921, the yield of cocoons in Japan amounted to 6,290,000 "koku" of which 3,100,000 "koku" of the summer and autumn crops was inferior in quality to the usual products and was less by 5-10 percent, in the quantity of raw silk than the latter. Seeing this, the total production of raw silk for the year may be placed at a proportionately smaller amount, say, at 610,000 boxes, to which are added the old cocoons and raw silk carried forward from the previous year, bringing the total up to 650,000 boxes, of which 200,000 boxes are estimated as consumed in the interior, leaving the balance of 450,000 boxes to be shipped to Yokohama for exportation. As the arrivals at Yokohama have thus far reached 360,000 boxes, the remainder to arrive until May will be only 90,000 boxes, to which are added 30,000 boxes held in stock in Yokohama, the total coming to 120,000 boxes. On the other hand, the demand is put at 70,000 boxes from America, 6,000 boxes from Europe and 20,000 boxes from the interior, making a total, which just covers the above estimated supply.

Shipments

Season	1921/1922 (July 1st to February 15th 1922)	174,000	B/s
,,	1920/1921 ,,	74,000	,,
,,	1919/1920 ,,	184,000	,,

Shanghai Exchange for week ending Wednesday, March 8th, 1922

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—The London price of silver has ruled rather unsteady, the last rate advised 33⅛d. is 1d. higher than last week. Our rate for T/T on London followed with a rise of 1d. to 3/1½d. Our market has been influenced by resales of Gold T/T by our local Gold Dealers, with the usual strength these operations bring. Exchange business in connection with Imports and Exports has been small. We close with a firm market and based on speculative resales of Gold T/T. The banks offering 1d. over official quotations for sterling, and T/T on America at 70¾.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver..... Tls. 34,897,000 an increase of Tls. 1,311,000.
Chinese and Mexican Dollars .. $ 29,180,000 ,, of $ 310,000.
estimated value in Tls. 55,906,000 as against Tls. 66,406,000 held at this time last year.

†	Average rates for Feb.	Thurs. March 2	Friday March 3	Sat. March 4	Mon. March 6	Tuesday March 7	Wed. March. 8
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	3/3.587	3/0½	30½ 3/1	3/2 3/1⅛	3/1½	3/1⅛	3/1⅛
D/Dtts. ,,	—	3/0⅝	3/4¾ 3/1¼	3/2¼ 3/1¼	3/1⅜	3/1¾	3/1⅝
4m/s ,,	—	3/1	3/1 3/1½	3/2½ 3/2	3/2	3/2	3/2
T/T India	253.728	239¼	240¼243½	250 246	245¾	244	244
T/T France	826.304	730	735 745	765 775	755	755	760
T/T N. Y.	71.837	67¼	67¼ 68¼	69⅝ 68¾	68¼	68⅛	68⅛
T/T H'kong	74.880	76	76¼ 76¼	76 76	76	75⅝	75⅝
T/T Japan	65.956	70¼	70¼ 69 ¼	67⅝ 68¾	69	69	69¼
T/T Batavia	193.685	178½	179 181½	186 184	184	183½	183½
T/T Straits	70.043	75⅝	75¾ 74⅝	72⅝ 74	74	74	74
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. Cred, D/A	3/6.587	3/2½	3/2½ 3/3	3/4 3/3½	3/3½	3/3⅜	3/3½
4m/s ,, D/P	—	3/2⅝	3/2 3/3¼	3/4¼ 3/3¾	3/3¾	3/3⅝	3/3¼
6m/s ,, ,,	3/7.837	3/3	3/3 3/3½	3/4½ 3/4	3/4	3/4	3/4
4m/s ,, ,,							
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	926.304	780	785 795	815 805	805	805	810
4m/s N.Y. Lc.	78.837	70¼	70¾ 71¼	72¾ 71⅝	71⅝	71⅛	71½
4m/s ,, Docs	—	71	71 72	73½ 72½	72½	72½	72½

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling,	March 2	March 3	March 4	March 6	March 7	March. 8
Bullion.						
***London** Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	32⅜	32½	32⅞	33	32⅝	33⅛
	G. $. 63⅝	G. $. 63	G. $. 64¼	G. $. 63½	G $. 63½	G. $. 64¼
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch	Tls. 340⁵⁰	Tls. 340⁶⁰	Tls. 336³⁰	Tls. 338⁴⁰	Tls. 334⁷⁰	Tls. 332⁵⁰
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	72.175	72.30	72.375	72.3625	72.50	72.475
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Callmoney)	2½%	2%	2%	3%	2½%	2%

*Closing Price in London for Previous day.

Bank of England rate of discount		4½%	
Bank of France rate of discount		5%	
London open Market rate of Discount	3 m/s.	3 5/16%	
,, ,,	4 m/s.	3 5/16%	
,, ,,	6 m/s.	3 5/16%	

London on Paris	T/T 48.60
London on Germany	T/T 1145⅝
New York on London	T/T 448¾
Bombay on London	T/T 1/3⅜
Hongkong on ,,	T/T 2/4½
Yokohama ,, ,,	T/T 2/1

What the Ships Carry Between America and China

(Taken from the Daily Returns of the Shanghai Customs from Saturday, February 11, to February 16, 1922)

(Key: Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Taels, Customs Rate Jan. Tael 1.20 equal Gold $1)

S. S. Siberia Maru, from U. S. A., January 20.

Ink, Printing	Pls.	1
Wax, Paraffin	,,	1,680
Typewriters	Pcs.	12
Cigarettes	Mille	31,000
Treasure, Silver Bars	Hk. Tls.	82,000

S. S. City of Durham, from U. S. A., Jan. 21.

Copper Ingots	Pls.	1,260
Iron Bolts	,,	47
Iron Tacks	,,	338
Bronze Powder	,,	8
Grease	,,	267
Leadfoil and Tinfoil Mixtures	,,	575
Leather, Artificial	,,	55
Paper, Unclassed	,,	11
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	1,352
Wax, Paraffin	,,	840
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	Galls	24,346
Cigarettes	Mille	70,000

S. S. Yamashiro Maru, from U. S. A., Jan. 23.

Machinery	Hk. Tls.	76,538

S. S. West Chopaka, from U. S. A., January 23.

Iron Bars	Pls.	10,087
Bones, Cow	,,	173
Canned Fruits	,,	22
Fruits, Dried	,,	5
Leather, Calf	,,	2
Leather, Sole	,,	76
Lime, Chloride of	,,	246
Paper, Parchment	,,	15
Paper, Printing	,,	29
Starch	,,	6
Twine	,,	20
Canned Fish	Doz.	449
Oil, Lubricating	Galls	29,456
Oil, Kerosene, in Cases	Galls.	109,520
Paints, Unclassed	Galls.	50
Turpentine	Galls.	2,000

S. S. Empress of Russia, from U. S. A. Jan. 23.

Sheetings:		
Grey, 12½ lb, over 110 threads per square inch	Pcs.	4,960
Motor-cars	,,	10
Paints, Unclassed	Galls	50

S. S. Hoosier State, January 27.

To Honolulu.

Canned Fish	Doz.	40
Canned Meats	,,	418

To San Francisco.

Silk Pongees, Shantung	Pls.	15.93
Silk Piece Goods	,,	1.90
Antimony Regulus	,,	84
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	185
Egg Albumen, Frozen	,,	320
Egg Yolk, Dried	,,	169
Egg Yolk, Frozen	,,	450
Feathers, Duck	,,	86
Walnuts, Kernels	,,	600
Carpets	Pcs.	33

To Baltimore.

Chinaware, Coarse	Pls.	32
Chinaware, Fine	,,	49
Straw Braid, White	,,	37

To Chicago.

Silk Raw, Filature:		
Wild, other Ports Bls. 120	Pls.	119.45

To Los Angeles.

Feathers, Duck	Pls.	40

To San Pedro.

Seed, Sesamum	Pls.	84

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:		
White, other Ports, Bls. 50	Pls.	50.37
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai, Bls. 352	Pls.	352.18
Silk Raw, Filature:		
Wild, other Ports, Bls. 109	Pls.	109.10
Silk Pongees, Honan	,,	48.19
Silk Pongees, Shantung	,,	10.60
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	30
Feather, Goose	,,	90
Wool, Sheep's	,,	114

S. S. Manila Maru, from U. S. A., January 25.

Carpets	Pcs.	29
Skins, Weasel	Pcs.	10,000
Copper Ingots	Pls.	1,680
Flour, Wheat	Pls.	6,358

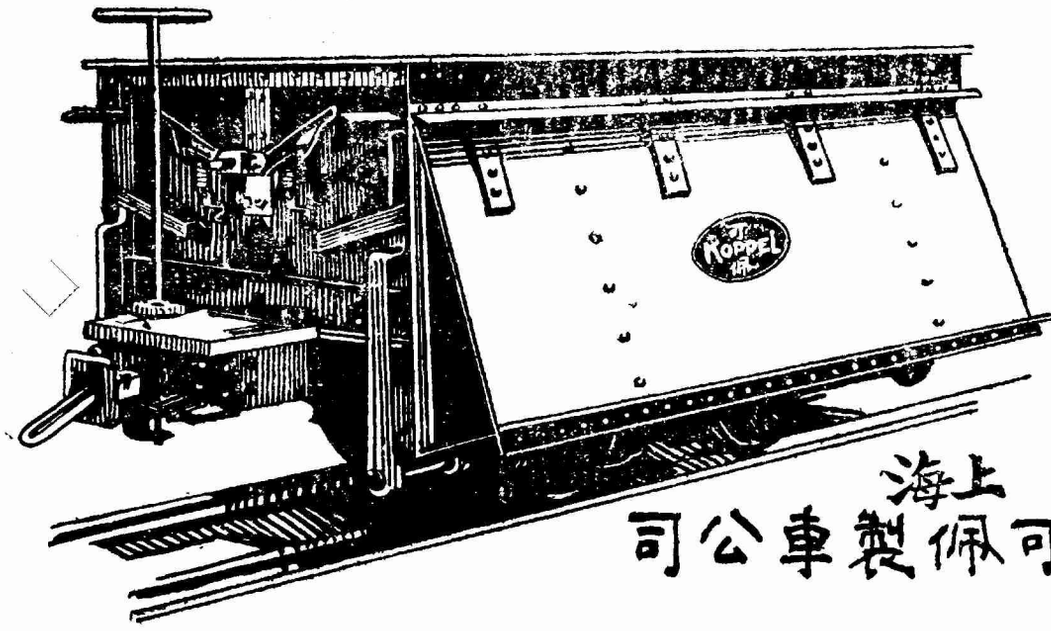
S. S. West Nomentum, from U. S. A., Jan. 25.

Motor-cars	Pcs.	10
Timber:		
Softwood, Clear	Sup. ft.	60,541
Softwood, Merchantable	Sup. ft.	73,135
Softwood, Ordinary Sawn	,,	1,728,711
Machinery	Hk. Tls.	12,352

S. S. Siberia Maru, February 3.

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Filature:		
Wild, other Ports, Bls. 20	Pls.	20.10
Wool Goat's	,,	40
Wool, Sheep's	,,	257



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New Books and Publications

Newspaper Folk on Russia

Marooned in Moscow. By Marguerite E. Harrison New York; George H. Doran Company; 1922.

IN February, 1920, Mrs. Harrison entered Russia as correspondent of the *Baltimore Sun* and the *Associated Press*. Her intention was to remain in the country for six weeks. She actually stayed eighteen months, ten of which were spent in prison. She had a good opportunity to observe the workings of the Soviet government of Russia, and although she was not permitted to take out of the country any notes that she had made of what she saw and heard there, the occurrences of those eighteen months were so vividly impressed on her memory that she had no difficulty in writing an absorbingly interesting narrative of what passed under her own eyes. Fortunately, her newspaper training had given her a good sense of proportion and the ability to distinguish the essential from the unessential in relating her story. She makes no special plea in behalf of anyone, but simply tells in a straightforward way what she saw going on under Soviet rule. In the final chapter she expresses the conclusion that the Soviet government, whether we like it or not, is a real government and should be recognized.

Through the Russian Revolution. By Albert Rhys Williams. New York; Boni and Liveright; 1922.

IT is probably true that Mr. Williams, as a correspondent, saw as much of the Russian Revolution as any of its participants did. This volume contains an account of what he saw, and also includes considerable special pleading for the Soviet government, for which the American reader will make due allowance. In connection with the text, there are important as disclosing the attitude of the leaders at various stages of the revolution. Several of these are in color.

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Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

by

C. F. REMER, M. A.,

Professor of Economics, St. John's University

and

DONALD ROBERTS, M. A.,

Professor of History, St. John's University

This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found be to adapted to the class.

1. International Affairs

1. What is Wrong with International Diplomacy?

Read the editorial which begins at the bottom of p. 2, first column.

Questions. 1. A witty Englishman once defined the word "diplomat" as meaning "a man sent to *lie abroad* for his country". He was making a pun on the word *lie*. What was his meaning? 2. Is shrewdness, and secret conference, a necessary part of diplomatic practice? 3. Is it possible to settle diplomatic questions in full assembly—without committees that confer in private? 4. Is such a thing done in the settlement of a country's domestic problems in its legislative assemblies? 5. What did Bernard Shaw by the remark which he is said to have made regarding the Washington Conference? 6. What is meant by "cynicism"? 7. Do the results of the Washington Conference justify cynicism in regard to it? 8. What more is needed, to place international relations on a higher basis than that upon which such relations have rested in the past?

2. The Democratic Movement in Japan.

Read the part of the news item on p. 18, beginning in the second half of the first column.

Questions. 1. What change in the army has recently been proposed in the Japanese Diet? 2. What is the present length of service in the army which is required of every Japanese? 3. What proposal is now being made regarding this compulsory service? 4. What are the general aims of the Kokuminto Party? 5. What is meant by the term "universal suffrage"? 6. What conclusions can be drawn as to political conditions in Japan? Is there a strong democratic movement in that country?

3. "The Blight of Asia"

Read the article on pp.8-9. The tone of the article is intentionally "ironical." Look up the meaning of this word.

Questions. 1. What is meant by the paragraph in which writer discusses Mr. Kuno's book on *What Japan Wants?* 2. The writer's reference to *The New York Times*, etc. implies that newspaper, and the person mentioned, are representative of only a small part of public opinion in America. How does he apply this criticism to Mr. Kawakami's book? 3. What is the criticism which you would make of the views of Mr. Bland? 4. What are the views of Mr. Gilbert Reid, as given in his recent book?

4. The Conference as it Affects America's Prestige

Read the article on this subject on pp.3-6.

Questions. 1. What is the essential difference in character between the recent Conference in Washington and a meeting of a Hague Court of Arbitration? 2. Is anything gained by the fact that the United States "declared her position" on the situation in Siberia, although no agreement in regard to Siberia, was reached by the Conference?. 3. The writer says that a number of Chinese men are leaving the Conference with the fixed idea that nothing but armed force will enable China to secure just treatment from other nations. Is there, or is there not, good reason for such an opinion? Is it a question of "armed force," or is it something else? 4. Has the result or the Conference been to increase the influence of the United States in the East, or has it not?

2. Domestic Affairs

1. The Crisis of the Chiaotungpu.

Read the article on pp. 6-8.

Questions. 1. What is the present financial condition of the Ministry of Communications? 2. How has the cost of China's railways been met in the past? Are these railways now bringing into the government any income? 3. What is now said to be the situation in regard to the upkeep of these railroads, and upon their rolling-stock? If this situation continues, what will be the result? 4. What is said as to the character and efficiency of the officials in the employ of the Ministry of Communications? 5. What are the chief recommendations of Dr. C. C. Wang in regard to the relation of the Ministry of Communications to other governmental departments? For what purposes should the receipts of the railways to be used? What use has been made of them in the past? 6. Is this a pressing question which demands immediate attention? What may be some of the consequences?

3. Commerce and Finance

Topic 1. The Open Door and Tariff Revision.

Read the article upon this subject to be found on pp. 9-13.

Questions: 1. What is the shortest statement you can make of the meaning of the Open Door in China? 2. Do you think that the Open Door is consistent with the best interests of the Chinese Republic? 3. Why did China not vote on the resolutions adopted to give a clearer meaning to the Open Door? 4. Under the resolutions on the Open Door the first resolution is divided into (a) and (b). What is the difference between the statements under these two headings? 5. Do you think it necessary to have such a board of reference as is provided under the third resolution? Why? 6 How is the constitution of the board of reference to be drawn up? 7. Do you see any reason for objecting to paragraph 4 at the bottom of p. 9? 8. When was the last revision of the Chinese tariff carried out? 9. Why is it necessary to have a new commission so soon after the other? 10, Under the agreement regarding revision of the Chinese Customs Duties (p. 12) a new provision is found in article 2. This provides for special taxes upon articles of luxury. Write down the names of five articles that you would suggest for taxation under this heading. 11. How do you determine whether an article is a luxury or not? 12. What provision is made for future revision of the Chinese tariff?

Topic 2. The Strike at Hongkong

The first editorial article is upon this subject (pp.1-2) and there is further information upon it in the week in the Far East beginning on p.14.

Questions: 1. What new facts about the strike are stated on p.14? 2. We are told in the editorial that the idea of the strike and of labor movements in general has come to China from the West. Do you agree? 3. Is labor considered to be cheap in China? 4. Do you think that cheap labor is a good thing or a bad thing for a country? 5. How does the editor propose that the unrest of the laborers be met? 6. What is your own opinion? 7. Write a paper on the subject, The Labor Problem in China, and state what you believe to be the chief facts and the chief principles that employers of labor in China should bear in mind in dealing with them. 8. Some newspapers have said that the strike in Canton is evidence of Russian influence or of Bolshevik influence. What is your opinion? 9. What do you mean by Bolshevism?

The U.S. Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906).

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Chauncey P. Holcomb.
COMMISSIONER, Ferno J. Schuhl.
CLERK, William A. Chapman.
DEPUTY CLERK, L. Macoubrey.
MARSHAL, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Nelson E. Lurton.
DEPUTY MARSHAL, Wm. Van Buskirk
OFFICE HOURS 9-1; 2-5.

TIENTSIN:
DEPUTY MARSHAL, William T. Collins.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of *The Weekly Review* may be accepted as authentic.

Motion Day.

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 3 P. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the Clerk's office by 1 P. M. of the preceding Saturday.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

(Before the Commissioner)

March 4, 1922, No. Cause 1454, Keylock & Pratt v. Klass; on motion for judgment.
„ 4, „ „ „ 1583, Lu Nge Lee v. Maurer & Co.; on motion for judgment.
„ 4, „ „ „ 1608, Central Garage v. Sternberg; testimony of Thompson; and defendant.
„ 4, „ „ „ 1627, Haskins & Sells v. Frank F. Bowe & Co. on motion for judgment.
„ 4, „ „ „ 1633, U. S. v. Sternberg; plea.
„ 4, „ „ „ 1634, U. S. v. Sternberg; plea.
„ 4, „ „ „ 1635, U. S. v. Davis; plea of guilty.
„ 4, „ „ „ 1643, U. S. v. Hutchinson; non-appearance of defendant. Set for March 11th.
„ 4, „ „ „ 1644, U. S. v. Dunbar; testimony taken of Weeks and defendant; adjourned until March 11th.
„ 7, „ „ „ 1617, U. S. v. Keinanen; testimony taken of complaining witness.
„ „ „ „ „ 1648, U. S. v. White; testimony taken of C. P. C. 1310, Doyle and Sposito.
„ 7, „ „ „ 1649, U. S. v. Splain; testimony taken of C. P. C. 1310, Doyle and Sposito.
„ 7, „ „ „ 1650, U. S. v. Gull; testimony taken of C. P. C. 1310, Doyle and Sposito,

Judgments and Orders:

(By the Commissioner)

March 6, 1922, Cause No. 1454, Keylock & Pratt v. Klass; judgment in favor of plaintiff;
„ 6, „ „ „ 1608, Central Garage v. Sternberg; judgment in favor of plaintiff.
„ 6, „ „ „ 1633, U.S. v. Sternberg; dismissed with caution.
„ 6, „ „ „ 1634, U. S. v. Sternberg; dismissed with caution.
„ 6, „ „ „ 1635, U. S. v. Davis; fine of $5.00 Mex.
„ 6, „ „ „ 1643, U. S. v. Hutchinson; license suspended.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Application of GRACE MARY IRVINE to change her name. | Cause No. 1645 Special Proceeding No. 424

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that Grace Mary Irvine, an American citizen, residing in China, has filed her petition in the above named Court praying for authority to change her surname to Coutts.

Any person interested may, on or before April 3, 1922, offer and show cause to said Court why the said petition should not be granted.

W. A. CHAPMAN
Clerk.

Shanghai, China, March 2, 1922.

„ 6, „ „ „ 1643, U. S. v. Hutchinson; license returned, but ordered to pay Court costs.
„ 7, „ „ „ 1617, U. S. v. Keinanen; held over to higher Court.
„ 7, „ „ „ 1648, U. S. v. White; fine of Mex. $10.00 and costs.
„ 7, „ „ „ 1649, U. S. v. Splain; fine of Mex. $10.00 and costs.
„ 7, „ „ „ 1650, U. S. v. Gull; find of Mex. $10.00 and costs.

Miscellaneous Filings:

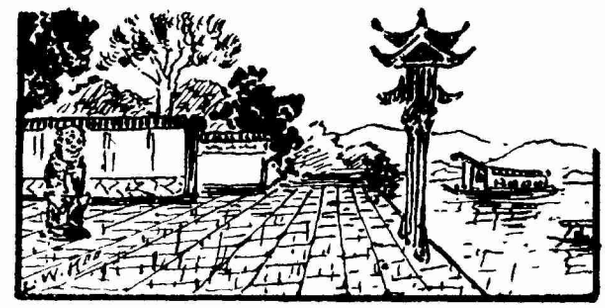
March 1, 1922, Cause No. 1627, Haskins & Sells v. Frank F. Bowe and Frank F. Bowe & Co.; motion.
„ 2, „ „ „ 1583, Lu Ngo Nee v. Edward Maurer Co. Inc; motion.
„ 2, „ „ „ 1643, U. S. v. Hutchinson; complaint.
„ 2, „ „ „ 1644, U. S. v. Dunbar; complaint.
„ 2, „ „ „ 1641, Tai Chong Co. v. Stewart Crane Co. Inc.; marshal's return of summons to answer,
„ 2, „ „ „ 1642, Dong Tai Sung Co. v. Stewart Co. Inc,; marshal's return of summons to answer.
„ 2, „ „ „ 1645, In re application of Grace Mary Irvine to change her name; petition.
„ 2, „ „ „ 1580, W. P. Strickland, Receiver of Reid's Ltd. Inc. v. American Industrial Supply Co.; order.
„ 2, „ „ „ 1559, In re Estate of Joseph Seymour; petition; order.
„ 3, „ „ „ 1640, U. S. v. Fitzgerald; order.
„ 4, „ „ „ 1635, U. S. v. Davis; order.
„ 4, „ „ „ 1643, U. S. v. Hutchinson; order.
„ 4, „ „ „ 1633, U. S. v. Sternberg; order.
„ 4, „ „ „ 1634, U. S. v. Sternberg; order.
„ 6, „ „ „ 1646, Worden v. Andrews & George; petition; summons to answer issued.
„ 6, „ „ „ 1490, U. S. v. White; order; bond.
„ 6, „ The Belmont Hotel, Inc.; articles of incorporation.
„ 7, „ „ „ 1625, K. F. Ling v. Frank F. Bowe and Asia Banking Corp.; answer.
„ 7, „ „ „ 1647, Central Garage Co. v. Charles Chu; petition: summons to answer issued.
„ 7, „ „ „ 1454, Keylock & Platt v. Klass; judgment.
„ 7, „ „ „ 1648, U. S. v. White; complaint; order.
„ 7, „ „ „ 1649, U. S. v. Splain; complaint; order.
„ 7, „ „ „ 1650, U. S. v. Gull; complaint; order.
„ 7, „ „ „ 1608, Central Garage Co. v. Sternberg; judgment.
„ 8, „ „ „ 1651, Osbourn v. Hannigs and Lorenzen; complaint; motion; order of dismissal.
„ 8, „ „ „ 1617, U. S. v. Keinanen; order.
„ 8, „ „ „ 1627, Haskins & Sells v. Frank F. Bowe and Frank F. Bowe & Co.; judgment.

At the Shanghai Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week; C. H. Myers, Ningpo; N. G. Wood; F. S. Armstrong; D. G. Donald, Scotland; G. W Van Tubergen, Peking; R. W. Conant, Tientsin; Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Carey, Ningpo; J. J. Kalker, Holland; Mr. and Mrs. Fowche; H. S. Surrey, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Handy, New York; Mr. and Mrs. T. Webster, London; L. H. Lamb; J. Levy; Mr. and Mrs. Colvin, England; G. Ramsbottom, England; Owens, England; T. C. Hart; Yarborough, Manila; I. Crabb, Singapore; H. G. Dehn, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. D. white, New York; Miss Powell, Yokohama; Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Meyer, San Francisco; H. C. Douglas, Kobe; Miss I. Hall, Washington; Mr. and Mrs. Sorensen, Peking; Segawa, Hankow; Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Sparke; Max. Shoop; Mrs. M. M. Lamb, New York; G. W. Graser, Peking; H. Y. Dow, New York; S. B. Chamberlain, Hongkong; Mrs. Bentry, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. O. K. Tyler.

The following guests have registered at the Grand Hotel Kalee during the week: Mr. and Mrs. W. Stocker, Tientsin; R. T. Jameranch, Harbin; N. G. Arutumaer, Harbin; J. H. Hickman, Hongkong; T. Green, London; S. H. Peck, London; Lt. Aldrige, Shanghai; Ott Walter, Tientsin; Mr. and Mrs. J. A. M. Castle, Soochow; Jac. J. Kalker, Holland; E. H. Miller, Singapore; Hugo Hergel, Singapore; T. Sazs, Hamburg; V. Leth. Maller, Copenhagen; Dr. B. W. Worden, Yokohama; H. Speedelman, Batavia; Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Stimpson, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. A. Lootens, Brussels; Walter Crosbie; Dr. J. Essertean, France; Mr. and Mrs. Morthowtch, Tientsin: Mrs. M. C. Grant, Shanghai.

The following guests have registered at the Palace Hotel during the week: G. Adair; T. Adair; J. Adamson; M. Alkazin; R. R. Arlt; Mrs. J. W. Baldwin; Miss Belbin; Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Benson; Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Ball; W. Bernard; Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Blackburn; G. Bowack; W. E. Bowerman; Mrs. M. Breaker; E. F. Carling; E. Chen; Mrs. A. A. Crawford; J. S. Damazio; P. J. Davie; H. W. Dean; P. M. Davie; Mrs. Fewkes; O. B. Grainsborough; C. N. Gray; Mr. and Mrs. M. I. Greenstobe; J. H. Grant; Miss Goodfellow; S. Guttas; Mr. and Mrs. Gaudin; N. S. Gastton; Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Harvie; Mr. and Mrs. M. F. Hausheer; Miss E. Hausheer; P. Hiatt; G. O. Haviland; Mrs. W. W. Houfe; G. M. Heaphy; I. Joseph; Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Joseph; S. M. Joseph; Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Kerr; W. J. Kenyon; S. G. Kirkland; L. A. Levy; A. Lafuente; Mr. and Mrs. Kosloff; A. M. Lowe; H. Lewin; J. Lehman; Mr. and Mrs. E. Laurent; Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Mills; Dr. P. Martin; Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Miles; S. F. Mortimer; Mrs. J. Massebouef; D. C. McCloskie; C. Nopper; G. Otten; Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Pate; F. G. Prescott; E. Pigni; A. V. Pettitt; W. Rohd; Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Robjohn; Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Romar; Miss G. Richterman; P. J. Reilly; Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Ren; Mr. and Mrs. O. N. Roberts; D. S. Somekh; Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Seth; E. E. Selph; Mr. and Mrs. E. Shellim; Mrs. F. A. Stigmiller; W. F. Simpson; R. Studd; Miss Steelman; J. Stavers; D. G. Talbot; Mr. and Mrs. B. M. Tyler; A. Whyte; Mr. and Mrs. T. C. White; Miss H. C. Wilson; F. W. Watson; Miss L. M. Wilkinson; S. S. Young; G. Otten; Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Thompson; Miss Perkins; A. Forward; Mr. and Mrs. M. G. Curran; Mr. and Mrs. E. Berge; Squires; Lt. D. N. Lees; D. Smith; Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Forbes; M. Gell; W. H. Bratten; W. G. Symmons; Lt. R. Cursham; C, F. Elkinton; J. A. Tibesart.



中國留美學生月報

THE

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